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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. II NO. 87 · BOMBAY: FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1914. · ONE ANNA

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PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES.

FROM BOMBAY FOR

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BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in.....13 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSELLES by rail in ..... 14 ,,
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in. 19 ,,
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in..... 20 ,,
Except during the South West Monsoon when the journeys will occupy one additional day.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Adenwith	Tons.
1914				
17th April	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
18th ,,	Mantua ..	11000	....	..
25th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
29th ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	....	..
2nd May	Caledonia ..	8060	....	..
9th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11000
16th ,,	Persia ..	8000	....	..
23rd ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	10000
30th ,,	Macedonia ..	10500	....	..
6th June	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
13th ,,	India ..	8000	....	..
20th ,,	China ..	8000	Maloja	12500
27th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	....	..

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S. S. "ARCADIA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 29th April, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows:—

	SINGLE	RETURN.
	"A" rate. "B" rate.	"A" rate. "B" rate.
To MARSEILLES	...Rs. 594 or Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8.
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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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Acting Superintendent,
184 P. O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton	Arrival	Departure
Colombo Maru	Kawashima	4709	26th. Mar.	11th. April.
Bombay Maru	Komatsubara	4025	31st. ,,	15th. ,,
KamakuraMaru	Hori	6126	12th. April.	17th. ,,
Rangoon Maru	Kamoshita	5143	16th. ,,	27th. ,,
Kawachi Maru	Christiansen	6163	26th. ,,	7th. May.
Penang Maru	Murazumi	4965	6th. ,,	17th. ,,
Inaba Maru	Shinohe	6189	10th. May	27th May.

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Paid up Capital	... ...	5,00,000
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ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

SPRING SAILINGS, 1914.

TO MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
†Merton Hall		11th April.	
City of Paris A&C	9232*	13th ,, ..	11th Apr.l....
City of Karachi A&C	5566	....	22nd April....
City of Lahore A&C	6875	....	29th April...
City of Birmingham A&C	7475	....	25th May..
City of Calcutta A&C	7630‡	....	10th June..‡
City of Benares A&C	6984	....	20th June ..
City of Manchester A&C	5551	24th June	....
City of York A&C	7811‡	....	24th June.

*Calling at Bombay for passengers only.
‡"City of Manchester" and City of Karachi calls Marseilles and Plymouth.
‡These Steamers call at Port Sudan.
Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.
†Carries neither Doctor nor Stewardess.

FARES.	1st Class Single.	1st Class Return.	2nd Class Single.	2nd Class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	573	891	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	652	1091	489	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	402	704
London via Marseilles from Liverpool ..	..	999	..	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C class steamers' have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nord-deutcher Lloyd and Cunard Lines.

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RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 18,550,000
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Antung Hsien	Liaoyang	Osaka
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Dairel Dalney)	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow	Lyons	San Francisco
Harbin	Fengtien	Shanghai
Hongkong	(Mukden)	Tienling
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Kobe	Newchwang	Tokyo
	New York.	Tsingtan.
Los Angles	Cal. U.S.A.	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

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Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

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Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
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Tuticorin		
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The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

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are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

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(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

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WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Routes.
LINGA, 2185, Mon. 13th April 11 a.m. †P. D. & C. M.
KOLA 1205, Thur. 16th April a.m. ‡C. M.
LHASA, 2184, Fri. 17th April *6 a. m., Direct †Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie. ‡Cutch Mandvie.
*or later arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S S. "KOLA," 1205 tons, on Thursday the 16th April, calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

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FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly.)

Steamer. Tonnage. Sailing on or about.
*PALAMCOTTA ..... 3413 Thursday 16th April.
†PURNEA ..... 3306 ,, 30th ,,
*PUNDUA .....3305 ,, 14th May.
†PENTAKOTA ..... 3418 ,, 28th ,,
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
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Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

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Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

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11th April, 1914.

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Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay
CIRCASSIA ...	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	7th Apl. ,,
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st ,, ,,
CASTALIA ...	6388	G. Mitchell	1st May ,,
ELYSIA	6368	J. A. Coverley	23rd ,, ,,

Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th. June 19
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	24th.June 19
Circassia	6722	C.S. Osborne R.N.R.	11th July 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm.Kelso	25th July 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	10th.Aug. 1914
Elysia	6368	J.A. Coverley	24th.Aug. 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomsor	12th Sept. 1914
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	23rd.Sept. 1914
Circassia	6722	C.S.Osborne R.N.R.	12th Oct. 1914
Sindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st Oct. 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	6th Nov. 1914
Elysia	6368	J.A. Coverey	21st. Nov. 1914

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

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Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to London overland from Marselles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	448	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with very comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

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W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
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Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 15	2 per case.
White Camelia 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6	0 per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6	0 per 2 tins.
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The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malbar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost a haulage.

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WANTED CAPITALISTS to join advertiser for an Import and Export business. Apply to Box No. 398, C/o, Bombay Chronicle. 2234

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WANTED—TWELVE Sub-Inspectors for the Calcutta Police on pay of Rs. 125 rising to Rs. 175 a month plus conveyance allowance of Rs. 20 and free quarters.

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F. L. HALLIDAY,
Commissioner of Police.

Calcutta, 2nd April 1914.

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Mention profession in which you are interested and write for free prospectus to:—

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Dept. A/E4.
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WANTED a NURSE by the Month for an old invalid Parsee lady. State terms to Box No. 399, Advt. Dept, "Bombay Chronicle." 2240

WANTED—A good COOK, clean, honest, healthy. Wages Rs. 30 per month, if satisfactory.—Apply Captain SCOTT, 37th Lancers, Fort Sandeman. 1523

WANTED APPOINTMENT by a managing CLERK 20 years in the line who will also influence good work in an attorney's firm. Apply to Box No. 21, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2230

WANTED at once a SMART SALESMAN for a big Machinery Concern. Bright prospects. Apply to Box No. 396, Advt. Dept.; "Bombay Chronicle." 2224

WANTED PERSONS to apply for FREE Particulars on American Plans. A Golden Opportunity of acquiring wealth during spare time. NOORANI BROTHERS, Box T-7, Bharnagar. 2187

GENTLEMAN leaving Bombay wishes to hire his FORD CAR, in good running order, to any office, as office car, at Rs. 100 per mensem, office to pay upkeep etc. Apply Box 1000, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2219

WANTED for Bikaner Municipality.—A SECRETARY acquainted with English and Hindi. Previous experience is essential. Pay Rs. 100 per mensem including horse allowance.—Apply to The SECRETARY for the Revenue Department, Mahkma Khas, Bikaner. 1522

WANTED—For St. Paul's High School, Raipur (C. P.), a B. Sc. or B. A. in Physics and Chemistry, on Rs. 80 p. m. Preference will be given to a man strong in Mathes. and possessing experience in teaching.—Apply with copies of to timonials to The MANAGER. 1525

YOUNG ANGLO-INDIAN (of European parentage) desires situation Good Office man and typist. Trustworthy and suitable for any confidential post. Will go anywhere or join a good native state. Permanency and prospects sole object. Apply to Box No. 387, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2181

WANTED two STRONG and ENERGETIC YOUNG MEN preferably graduates with Biology to study Fishery at Madras. Good prospects. Apply before 15th inst. to the DIRECTOR of COMMERCE & INDUSTRY Baroda. State, Baroda, for particulars, stating age, caste and qualifications. 7th April 1914. 2235

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MAHARAJA SAHEB DEO, BAHR,
Feudatory Chief, Sirguja, C. P.
1502

WANTED—A EUROPEAN MATRON SUPERINTENDENT for the Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital, Madras. Qualifications in administration, general nursing and maternity essential. Pay Rs. 200—10—250. 80 beds, three staff and six pupil nurses.

Apply HONORARY SECRETARY, Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital, Government House, Ootacamund. 1520

WANTED—A qualified and expert B. A., L.T., as Head Master for the Victoria High School, Dewas State 2, on Rs. 100 p. m., whose second language must be Marathi. Applications should in first instance be made by letter, accompanied with copies of testimonials, before the 1st of May 1914, to the MINISTER, Dewas State 2, Central India. 2207

WANTED—VETERINARY ASSISTANTS for itinerating service in the Indore State. Starting pay Rs. 40 p. m., with prospects up to Rs. 60. Horse allowance of Rs. 12 or equivalent given, and also Travelling Allowance for journey to join appointment. Free quarters are not provided. A knowledge of colloquial Hindi is essential. Applications giving full particulars of qualifications and of appointments held, should be sent to The AGRICULTURE-ADVISER, Indore, Central India. 1521

WANTED a DRAFTSMAN on the Temporary Establishment Pay Rupees 50/- per month. Preference will be given to applicant with experience in Buildings, Bridges and Roads and capable of taking out quantities and preparing Estimates. Applications with copies of testimonials which will not be returned will be received by the undersigned on or before April 15th, 1914.

(Sd) S. C. MOULD,
Executive Engineer, Poona District.
Poona, 30 March, 1914. 2126

LADY SUPERINTENDENT.—WANTED for the Howrah General Hospital, (140 beds European and Indian), a LADY SUPERINTENDENT. Candidates must have a full English Training and possess administrative experience. Salary Rs. 300 per mensem with free furnished quarters, lights and fans.

Apply with copies of recent testimonials and full particulars to

E. E. WATERS, M.D., M.R.C.P., London,
Major, I.M.S.,
Superintendent,
Howrah General Hospital, Howrah.
1435

WANTED.

COMPOUNDER WANTED at once. Apply MANAGER, 22 Adelphi Chambers, Clare Road, Byculla. 2242

WANTED—A POSITION as BAND-MASTER by European having Excellent references. Address "Experienced." c/o. "Bombay Chronicle." 2131

"DR. MASINA'S HOSPITAL."—Wanted Two QUALIFIED NURSES with Midwifery Certificates for night duty. Apply personally to THE PRINCIPAL MEDICAL OFFICER, and the Managing Trustee. 2184

WANTED three fully trained NURSES, knowing English, unmarried or widows, for the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. Pay Rs. 25 per month with free board and quarters. Christians preferred. Apply to THE SURGEON, G. T. Hospital. 2186

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR HIRE—A Victoria and Horse in very good condition. Apply to Box No. 348, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1954

FOR SALE a complete accumulator charging plant. Apply The General Electric and Trading C/o. 18, Church Gate Street, Fort. 2236

FOR SALE end of April Motor Car 30 H. P. Studebaker, practically new and fully guhranteed, Rs. 3,500. Apply to MOTOR CAR Post Box No. 333, Bombay. 2138

PIANO. Full Grand by Chappell & Co., FOR SALE. Good as new. Cost Rs. 1,200. Will sell at a sacrifice. Owner going home. Apply "TSA" c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 2190

FOR SALE ON THE NILGIRI—GORE HOUSE, KOTAGIRI, with 40 acres of land. Price Rs. 15,000.—Apply to Messrs. EDGE & GENGE, Solicitors, Ootacamund. 1524

OFFERS are INVITED for the purchase of D. M. DUKLE & Co., Dealers in Photographic materials at 5 Humam Street, as a going concern including Stock-in-trade, Good-will and furniture, etc., Offers are open to 15th April, 1914, and should be addressed to THE MANAGER. 2164

FOR SALE.—OWNER GOING ON LEAVE.—One 15-H. P. HUMBER 5-seater car; recently done up and in excellent running order. New cape and hood last month. Reasonable offer can be considered. Apply CAPTAIN W. LUMSDEN. GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD, BOMBAY. 2243

FOR SALE—6 cyl. 18/24 H. P. RENAULT CAR, with luxurious limousine body, four comfortable seats inside, Michelin tyres, two of them steel studded; five Ducellier lamps, horn, once spare wheel in a box fitted in a well on the step board; luggage railing on the canopy, with tools and spares. Done up in Paris before despatch. If you want a reliable handsome car, do not miss this opportunity. Apply to Box No. 385 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2178

LATEST MODEL OVERLAND MOTOR CARS—We can OFFER balance of stock at very low prices to clear 25-30 h.-p. 4 cylinder, quick detachable rims, fully equipped, silent running, economical upkeep, going at bargain prices. Only a limited number, apply immediately:—
AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY,
35, Medows Street,
2122 Bombay.

TO CONTRACTORS, BAKERS and CONFECTIONERS.—We are making a special concession on the sale of a large quantity of Condensed, Sterilized, and Unsweetened Condensed Milk, the quality of which is quite good but slightly discoloured.

Apply for special rates to:—
NESTLE AND ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK CO.
2209 P. O. Box No. 333, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.—One Lancashire Boiler, 30 ft. X 8 ft., 180 lbs. Working Pressure. One Green's Economiser in 4 blocks of 96 pipes each. One new Sirocco Fan, 4' diar. for induced draught also steam pipes of sizes.

All the above can be seen in perfect working order at THE BOMBAY UNITED MILLS, Charni Road. 2215

TO HOSPITALS, CHARITABLE and PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.—We are making a special concession on the sale of a large quantity of Condensed, Sterilized and Unsweetened Condensed Milk the quality of which is guaranteed to be perfectly good but slightly discoloured.

Apply for special rates to:—
NESTLE & ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK CO.
2209 P. O. BOX No. 333, BOMBAY.

TO BE LET.

TO LET Seaside Bungalows and FLATS in Mody Castle near Mahim Fort Rents moderate. APPLY ON PREMISES. 2225

TO BE LET—One flat facing the sea at Marine Street, Marine View with lihgts and fan. Apply on the spot. 2239

SHOPS and SHOW-ROOMS.—also Airy FLATS for Europeans and Eurasians with Electric Lights, Fans and lift in BARIA MANSIONS, Crawford Market. 2220

TO BE LET—From 1st May 1914 "SOMERSET HOUSE" Warden Road, Breach Candy, Khamballa Hill lately residence of the late Hon. Mr. Justice Tyabji fitted with Electric Lights and Fans, large grounds. Tennis Courts and garden. Reasonable offers invited. Apply to HUSAIN B. TYABJI Esq., 15, Marine Line, Fort, Bombay. 1842

TO BE LET.

TO LET an airy ROOM in front at Churchgate Street. Rent very moderate. Apply soon Box No. 395, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2224

TO BE LET.—Well situated and breezy FLAT in Sussex Road, Byculla next to Victoria Gardens. Morden sanitary arrangements. Rent moderate. Apply to Mr PERRY on premises 0926

TO LET from May 1st a very large airy Bed Room facing West with smaller one adjoining. Exclusive lavatory attached E. L. & F. Separate entrance. Rehem Mansions, WEST-BLOCK. Apply to Box No. 397, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2232

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

AN ENTERTAINMENT will be given by the Bombay Company of GIRL GUIDES on SATURDAY, April, 18t hat 5-30 p.m., in the Y.W.C.A., Wellington Lines, Admission by ticket, Rs. 1. Tickets may be obtained at the Y.M.C.A., or from any Girl Guide. 2182

MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY.

ON TUESDAY 13th April 1914, two trains will be run to Bombay as under:—

		1st Train. H. M.	2nd Train. H. M.
Matheran..	Dep.	7 15	7 50
Neral ..	Arr.	8 47	9 22
,, ..	Dep.	9 14	9 36
Bombay ..	Arr.	10 45	11 10

Intending passengers should register their seats in these trains with the Station Master, Matheran, as early as possible beforehand in order to ensure accommodation.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager,
262 G. I. P. Railway.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited by the 30th April, 1914, at the latest, for nomination to the Central Police Training School, Nasik, for the post of SUB-INSPECTOR in the Police Department, in accordance with the conditions published on pages 548-552, Part I, of the "Bombay Government Gazette," dated the 16th April, 1908.

2. The school course will commence early in July, 1914, and will last for 18 months.

3. Candidates seeking admission to the school must possess the following qualifications:—

(a) They must have passed an examination not lower than the School Final.
(b) They should know English and one of the following three languages:—Marathi, Gujerati, or Kanarese.
(c) They must be of good character, social standing and position and should produce certificates of good character.
(d) They must be not less than 5ft. 5in. in height with a chest measurement of not less than 33 inches (deflated).
(e) They must not be below 22 years of age.

4. Applicants in Government service should apply through their immediate official superiors.

M. KENNEDY,
Inspector-General of Police.
Poona, 3rd April, 1914. 1510

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1088 of 1912.

ALLARAKHI SARAFALLI TAVAWALA .....Plaintiff.

vs.

DIAMBAI WIDOW of SARAFALLI MAHOMEDALLI TAVAWALLA and another .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decretal Order of reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above suit and bearing date the 19th day of December 1913 NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of Sarafalli Mahomedalli Tavawala deceased who died at Bombay on or about the 26th day of June 1912, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in the English language in my office within one calendar month from the date hereof and the said claimants are required to specify their names and addresses the full particulars of their claims and statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities if any held by them or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order. Each claim must be accompanied by a Court fee stamp of Rupee one for filing the same.

Dated this 1st day of April 1914.

J. E. MODI,
2153 Commissioner.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that CASSUMJI HEBTOOLA and TYEBBHOY ABDOOLCADER of Bombay Bohra Mahomedan Inhabitants, have contracted to sell to our client. Mr. Abasbhoy Mahmedally Nakhoda All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground together with the messuage, tenement and dwelling house standing thereon more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written. All persons having any claims or demands upon or to the said land hereditaments and premises or any part thereof either by way of inheritance gift sale mortgage lien lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make known the same in writing to the undersigned as the purchaser's Attorneys at their Office No. 89 Medows Street Fort within fourteen days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same if any will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO:—

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground together with the messuage tenement and dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Grant Road Bridge Lower Road without the Fort in the City of Bombay and in the Registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 433 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 396-39 New Survey Nos. 139000 and 13542 old Survey Nos. 6996 and 1B/6995 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under E Ward No. 2353 Street No. 339 and bounded as follows that is to say: on or towards the East by a public passage beyond which is the property of Cursetji Dhanjibhoy Rana, on or towards the West by the property known as Mahomed Building on or towards the South by the Grant Road Bridge Lower Road and on or towards the North by the property of the Vendors.

Dated this 8th day of April 1914.

NANU HORMASJEE & CO.,
2217 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICES.

HINDUSTAN TEA AND FISHERY, LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act).

Capital—Rs. 2,00,000.

DIVIDED into 20,000 shares of Rs. 10 each payable in five instalments at an interval of two months.

DIRECTORS—The Hon'ble Mr. Ramani Mohon Das, Tea Planter and Zemindar, Karimganj. Babu Kasi Nath Das, late Superintendent, Bidyanagar and Channighat Tea Gardens, Director, All India Tea and Trading Co. Babu Debendra Nath Data Manager, Kalinagar T. E.

GARDEN—Started on about 4,000 acres of land between Latu and Langai stations on the A. B. Rly. Purchase of running tea concern in the Sylhet District, yielding annual profits of Rs. 15,000 is also being arranged.

FISHERY—Half a dozen big tanks near Itakhola station on the A. B. Rly. arranged. Further tanks and bheels are being taken up. Large number of shares already subscribed. For shares and other particulars please apply to:—

THE NATIONAL TRADING SYNDICATE,
Karimganj Sylhett.
RELIABLE AND RESPECTABLE SHARE SELLING AGENTS ARE WANTED ON LIBERAL COMMISSION. 1512

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 383 of 1899.

GOOLAM MAHOMED HAJI ESMAIL NOORANI ..... Plaintiff.
SALLEH MAHOMED HAJI AHMED NOORANI and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 14th day of January, 1913, the following three valuable immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction, by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court, at the respective premises as follows:—Lot No. I hereinafter described, on Wednesday, the 15th day of April, 1914, at 5 p.m. (S. T.); Lot No. II, on Thursday, the 16th day of April, 1914, at 4 p.m. (S. T.); and Lot No. III, on Friday, the 17th day of April, 1914, at 5 p.m. (S. T.). The property comprised in Lot No. II, will be put up for sale on the aforesaid date in the first instance in one lot, and if not be sold, it will be put up for sale in five separate lots, as hereniafter mentioned.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the Plaintiff and of the Defendants respectively in Lots Nos. I, II, and III hereinafter described:—

LOT No. I.—ALL those two pieces or parcels of Fazandari land, (now formed into one), together with the messuages, tenements, buildings or dwelling houses, standing thereon, situate at Kambeker Street, (formerly known as Memonwada or Mahomed Hoosein Kambeker Street), in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, stated in the Decree hereunder to contain by admeasurement 437 square yards, but containing by actual admeasurement 449 square yards, or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New Survey No. 1323, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D. Ward Nos. 1014 and 1015, Street Nos. 61-63 and 65-67-69 (2) and bounded as follows:—On or towards the North by the property of Bai Aishabai, widow of Haji Jan Mahomed Jusub, on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the South by the property of Mahomed Abdul Karim Haji, and on or towards the West by the Kambekar Street, aforesaid together with all rights, lights, easements and appurtenances thereto belonging.

LOT No. II.—ALL those several pieces or parcels of land or ground of Government Toka tenure as appears by the Collector's bills now forming one property (including the small detached plot), bearing New Survey No. 2/2372) together with the bungalow, chawls and other buildings and structures standing thereon situate at Sewree Road (near Juckeria Bunder), without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, stated in the Decree herein to contain by admeasurement 32,630 (thirty-two thousand six hundred and thirty) square yards, or thereabouts as shown by the Collector's Bills but containing by actual admeasurement 31,831 square yards, or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Collector's New Survey Nos. 1/2387, 1/2375, 2/2372, 1/2374, 1/2373, and 2/2388, Collector's Old Nos. 219 and 181, New Nos. 14431, 14432, 14366, and A/14384 and others and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F. Ward Nos. 1229, 1230, 1231, 1232, 1236 (1) and (2), 1254, 1255 (1), (2), (3) and Street Nos. 157, 158, 159, 160, 164, 164 (A), 182, 183, 183 (A and B), and bounded as follows:—On or towards the North by the properties bearing New Survey Nos. 2376, 2368, 2372 and 1/2371, on or towards the East by the properties bearing New Survey Nos. 2/2371, 2A/2374, 1/2388, and 2388, on or towards the south by the Sewree Road aforesaid, and on or towards the West by the properties bearing New Survey Nos. 1/2383, 2375, 1/2386, 2385 and A/2385 together with all gardens, trees, tanks, paths, passages, rights, easements, and appurtenances thereto, belonging or appurtenant thereto.

NOTE.—The above property will be put up for sale, in one lot in the first instance subject to a reserved bid as aforesaid and if not so sold it will then be put up for sale in five separate lots, viz., Lot II (a), admeasuring 7693 square yards or thereabouts with a large bungalow and a range of chawls thereon fronting on the new Sewree Road, Lot II (b), admeasuring 3251 square yards or thereabouts together with several chawls or buildings, Lot II (c), admeasuring 8793 square yards or thereabouts with a well and garden trees standing thereon, Lot II (d), admeasuring 6373 square yards or thereabout with a large tank and garden trees standing thereon and Lot II (e), consisting of two plots containing by admeasurement 5460 and 261 square yards or thereabouts respectively all which said five lots are more particularly shown on a plan lodged in the Office of the Commissioner, High Court, and also in a copy thereof in the Office of Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., the Plaintiff's Attorneys at No. 24, Esplanade Road, Fort.

LOT No. III.—ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground of pension and tax tenure with a bungalow and other huts and structures standing thereon situate at Mahim Bazaar Road, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, stated as in the Decree herein to contain by admeasurement 2061 (Two thousand and sixty-one) square yards or thereabouts but containing by actual admeasurement 2052 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New Survey No. 8, and Collector's Old No. 483, and New No. 4310 and Old Survey No. 27, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G. Ward Nos. 5426 and 5427 (1), and Street Nos. 85, 87, 89, 91 and 93 and bounded as follows:—On or towards the North by the property of the late Shamrao Pandurang, on or towards the East partly by the property of Moreshwar Govind Lohar and partly by the property of Shivji Malsey and partly by the property of Anupchand Dhanaji, on or towards the South by the Lohar Chawl Street and on or towards the West by the Mahim Bazaar Road aforesaid, together with all outhouses, buildings, gardens, wells, trees, passages, paths, ways, water-courses thereto belonging or be appurtenant thereto.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Messrs. CRAWFORD BROWN and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiff above-named, at No. 24, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 5th day of March, 1914.

J. E. MODI,
Commissioner.

NOTICES:

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having claims against the firm of John Marshall & Co Ltd., Times Buildings, Bombay, should lodge same on or before 30th April, 1914 and all parties indebted to the Company, are requested to make payment to A. MACPHERSON, c/o Messrs. Crawford Brown & Co., 24, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

A. MACPHERSON,
Attorney,
for John Marshall & Co Ltd.
31st March, 1914. 2140

MATHERAN GYMKHANA RACES.

SATURDAY 11th and MONDAY 13th APRIL.

SPECIAL TRAINS conveying first and second class passengers will be run from BOMBAY to MATHERAN and back on the 11th and 13th April provided a sufficient number of passengers intimate their intention of travelling by these specials, if run, and purchase tickets, before noon on Friday the 10th April and Sunday the 12th April respectively.

The trains will run to the following timings:—

OUTWARD.
Bombay dep. 11-25.
Matheran arr. 15-5.
RETURN.
Matheran dep. 19-30.
Bombay arr. 23-15.

Return Fares. 1st class Rs. 11-11, 2nd class Rs. 6-3.

A Restaurant car will be attached to the Race Special Train over the G. I. P.

Definite information as to whether these special trains will run can be obtained from the Station Superintendent, Victoria Terminus after 12 noon Friday 10th and Sunday 12th April respectively, and will be notified in the evening papers of Friday and morning papers of Monday. Only first and second class passengers and hand luggage will be conveyed by these special trains.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
April 6th, 1913. 262

NOTICE.

THE undermentioned valuable properties belonging to the estate of the late RAMJI GOVINDJI are offered for sale by R. D. Sethna, Esquire, the Receiver appointed of the said estate in Suit No. 244 of 1908. Intending purchasers are requested to send in their offers to the Receiver at his office in the High Court House, Bombay, or to Messrs. CAPTAIN & VAIDYA as his Attorneys at their office at Old Agra Bank Buildings, at No. 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, before the 21st day of April 1914.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

LOT No. I.—All that piece or parcel of land situate at Babulgaon Taluka, Yeotmal, in Berars, admeasuring 7 acres 9 goonthas, bearing Survey No. 12 (a small portion of this land is used as fields and yields income) and the rest is large compound wherein is situate the Ginning factory with all out-houses and engineers' quarters. There is also a well with excellent drinking water. The yard on which cotton ginning factory stands is capable off stocking very large quantity of cotton. The Ginning factory is pukka built factory containing complete working machinery.

LOT No. II.—All that piece or land together with a pukka built house standing thereon situate at Babulgaon aforesaid. The building is opposite to the property described in Lot No. 1 and has been used as residence and the Pedhi.

LOT No. III.—All that piece or parcel of land situate at DHAMANGAON in the Amroti District in Berars containing by admeasurement 6 acres or thereabouts together with the right of way over a passage 14 feet wide leading therto. On this land stands a very valuable Cotton Press with complete Machinery in very good working order with two big fresh water, wells and garden and with all out-houses and a bungalow.

LOT No. IV.—All that undivided three annas share in the Ginning factory and the land appertaining thereto situate at Arvi in the Wardha District in the Berars. The Ginning factory is known as Mojiram Baldevdas Factory with complete machinery in very good working order and all the out-houses.

Dated at Bombay this 26th day of March 1914.

CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
2072 Receiver's Attorneys.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

REGULAR daily through service between Bombay and Delhi; Gaziabad; Meerut; Saharanpur; Lahore; Rawalpindi; Peshawar; Simla; Cawnpore and Lucknow.

Bogie Stock, Restaurant Cars, Electric Lights and Fans.

Through Carriage (First and Second Class) between Bombay and Lucknow; Bombay and Kalka via D. U. K. (for Simla); Bombay and Peshawar and Jhansi and Dehra Dun (for Mussoorie).

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND PESHAWAR.

DOWN. From Bombay. H. M.	Stations.		UP. To Bombay. H. M.
17- 0 Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay....	Arr.	12-35
22-14 Arr.	Manmad	Dep.	7-12
7-52 ,,	Bhopal	,,	20-57
10-35 ,,	Bina	,,	18-18
13- 4 ,,	Jhansi.....	,,	15-46
15- 8 ,,	Gwallor	,,	14- 0
17-49 ,,	Agra Cantonment.....	,,	11-12
18-44 ,,	Muttra	,,	10-14
21- 0 ,,	Delhi.....	,,	8- 0
21-30 Dep.		Arr.	7-35
22- 9 ,,	Ghaziabad	Dep.	7- 5
23-10 ,,	Meerut Cantonment	,,	5-59
1-24 ,,	Saharanpur	,,	3-58
3- 0 ,,	Ambala Cantonment.....	,,	2-17
5-18 ,,	Ludhiana.....	,,	23-44
6-24 ,,	Jullundur.....	,,	22-37
8- 4 ,,	Amritsar	,,	21- 1
9-33 ,,	Lahore	,,	20- 0
16- 5 ,,	Rawalpindi	,,	13-32
20-13 Arr.	Peshawar Cantonment	,,	8-48

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND SIMLA.

17-0 Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay ..	Arr.	12-35
21- 0 Arr.	Delhi.....	Dep.	8- 0
21-30 Dep.		Arr.	7-10
2-45 Arr.	Ambala.....	Dep.	2-17
3-40 Dep.		Arr.	1-50
5 .33 Arr.	Kalka.....	Dep.	0-40
6-15 Dep.		Arr.	24-0
12-10 Arr.	Simla.....	Dep.	18- 0

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND LUCKNOW.

17- 0 Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay	Arr.	12-35
13- 4 Arr.	Jhansi.....	Dep.	15-46
13-50 Dep.		Arr.	15-14
16-15 ,,	Oral.....	Dep.	13- 9
18-35 ,,	Cawnpore	,,	10-52
19-50 Arr.	Lucknow.....	,,	9-32

BETWEEN JHANSI AND DEHRA DUN.

13-24 Dep.	Jhansi	Arr.	15-26
25 18 ,,	Gwalior	Dep.	14 0
11. 0 Arr.	Delhi	Dep.	8- 0
21 30 Dep.		Arr.	7-35
1- 4 Arr.	Saharanpur.....	Dep.	3 58
5 0 Dep.		Arr.	2 50
6 43 Arr.	Lluksar	Dep.	1 42
7-10 Dep.		Arr.	23 50
10 25 Arr.	Dehra Dun.....	Dep.	21-15

For Up journey, read from bottom to top on right hand side.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
262 General Traffic Manager.

After the stress and worry of a busy day at the office take a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It infuses a new energy.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WANTED.—A competent European MOTOR MECHANIC and DRIVER for Rail Motor on Kalka-Simla Railway. Applicants must have had considerable experience of motor car engines and capable of doing all necessary repairs. Salary Rs. 100 per mensem (over time extra.)

Only first class men need apply forwarding copies of testimonal to

A. J. SLEIGH,
Superintendent,
Kalka-Simla Railway.

Simla S. W.
Dated the 4th April 1914. 1603

NOTICE.

WANTED.—An experienced Poona College SUB-OVERSEER for the Baroda City Drainage Works.

The post will be that of a Maistry in the beginning on a salary of Rs. 50 per mensem. The successful candidate shall be trained on the works for about 6 months and after the completion of this period if he is found competent enough to execute works independently he will be appointed as a Overseer on a salary of Rs. 80 to 100 plus a carriage-allowance of Rs. 20 per mensem.

Apply with copies of testimonials to the undersigned before the 20th of April 1914.

(Sd.) A. H. COYLE,
Chairman,
1602 City Improvement Trust.

NOTICE

CORPORATION OF MADRAS.

FIRE BRIGADE.

APPLICATIONS will be received up to the 20th April, 1914, for a EUROPEAN DRIVER for Motor Fire Engine of this Corporation. Pay Rs. 100—5—150, annual. Quarters provided on payment of Rs. 10 per mensem.

Applicants to state age, experience, enclosing copies of recent testimonials. Perference will be given to man with previous experience of Fire Brigade Work.

JAMES R. COATS, B.Sc.,
Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.,
Engineer.

Corporation of Madras,
Works Department,
Madras, 2nd April 1914. 1397

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND for the six months ended 31st December 1913 at the rate of Rupees FIFTY per share of Rs. 1,000 paid up, will be paid ON and AFTER the 15th inst. at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6. Hornby Road, Fort, between 12 noon and 4 p.m. to the Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Shares on the 7th instant. Shareholders are requested when applying for their Dividends to produce their Share Certificates for inspection.

By order of the Board,
D. M. PETIT SONS & Co.,
Agents.

The Manockjee Petit Mfg. Co. Ltd.
Bombay, 8th April, 1914. 2228

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

FOR SALE.

AN old twin screw steam tug (only suitable for breaking up) 100 ft. long by 23in. beam by 13in. deep with compound surface condensing engines of 400 I. H. P. The vessel may be inspected on application to the Mechanical Superintendent, Bombay Port Trust Workshops, Clark Bunder, Mazagon.

Offers to be sent in to the Chief Engineer by 1-0 p.m. on Tuesday the 21st instant.

For particulars apply to:—

P. GLYNN MESSENT,
Chief Engineer,
Bombay Port Trust.

Ballard Road, 9th April, 1914. 2248

THE MOON MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTH DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 10 per share, (free of Income Tax) for the year ending 31st December, 1913, will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company in 2-6 Forbes Street, Rampart Row, Fort ON and AFTER MONDAY, the 20th April, 1914, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. (Standard Time) to those shareholders whose names will have stood on the Company's Register on the 5th day of April 1914 on production of all their share certificates.

By order,
P. A. HORMARJEE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 11th April, 1914. 2247

THE CHINA MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the NINETEENTH DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 45 per share (free of Income Tax) for the year ending 31st December, 1913, will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company in 2-6 Forbes Street, Rampart Row, Fort ON and AFTER MONDAY, the 20th April, 1914, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. (Standard Time) to those shareholders whose names will have stood on the Company's Register on the 5th day of April 1914 on production of all their share certificates.

By order,
P. A. HORMARJEE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

Bombay, 11th April, 1914. 2247

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 and

In the matter of the Tricumdas Mills Company, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a SIXTH DIVIDEND at the rate of ¾ anna in the rupee has been declared in this matter and made payable at the Mill Office, No. 41 Nawab's Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, to the creditors whose claims are allowed by the Judge in Chambers, on and after the 20th day of April 1914 (except Sundays and Court Holidays) between the hours of 12 and 3 p.m.

R. D. SETHNA,
2246 Official Liquidator.

NOTICES.

NEW EAST INDIA PRESS CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 39th ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, of the above Company, will be held on MONDAY, the 20th day April, 1914, at 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time), at the Registered Office of the Company, Royal Insurance Buildings, Churchgate Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts and Balance-sheet for the year ending 30th September 1913.
2nd.—To confirm the appointment made by the Board of an additional Director.
3rd.—To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To appoint Auditors for the year ending 30th September 1914 and to fix their remuneration, and
5th.—To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

By order of the Board of Directors,
MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 31st March 1914.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company, will be CLOSED from 14th to 20th April, 1914 both days inclusive. 2241

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

MONDAY NEXT THE 13TH INSTANT, BEING A PUBLIC HOLIDAY, OUR USUAL WEEKLY SALE WILL BE HELD ON TUESDAY THE 14TH INST.

WEEKLY SALE.

On TUESDAY the 14th April, 1914, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction at their Rooms No. 16, Apllo Street, Fort, a great quantity of piece-goods and the following furniture such as tables, chairs, sofas and drawing room suites of sofas and chairs lined tapestry, hatstand, dressing and writing tables, mirrored door almiras, teakwood cots, cane furniture and phonographs &c.

One Godrej Safe (specially made to order) size 60" x 30" x 26" suitable for Jewellers.

1 Sweet-toned cottage piano by C. Oehler, Stuttgart.

1 Sweet-toned cottage piano by Hagspiel & Co., Dresden.

1 Sweet-toned cottage piano by Erard, Paris.

1 Sweet-toned cottage piano by John Broadwood & Sons, London.

1 sweet-toned cottage Hand-organ.

1 American organ in good order.

The property of European gentleman:—
1 Rifle No. 5104 by Joseph Lang and Sons with leather case.

The property of a Parsi Lady:—1—5 Chamber revolver; 1—6 Chambers revolver and a box with cartridges and 1 Pistol and one box with cartridges.

By order of the Post Master General Bombay:—Unserviceable goods such as Canvas and Drill bags, leather delivery bags and wallets, tables, chairs, lamps, weighing scales, ropes, gunny pieces, rubber pieces, time-pieces and tins of paint &c.

By order of R. D. Sethna Esq., Official Assignee, Bombay and the Assignee of the estate of Nathmal Ramlal.

Iron safe, gudlas, takias, teapoy, wall clock, pictures, glasses, baba gharry Vase Lamps etc.

At 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

3 rubber-tyred victorias.
2 rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
2 rubber-tyred broughams.

The property of a deceased gentleman.
1 ruber-tyred brougham.
1 grey arab horse.

At 3 p.m. (S.T.).

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PEARL AND RUBY ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from the Administrator General of Bombay, and the Administrator of the effects of the late Bai Amratbai widow of Ranchhordas Cursondas, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 17th inst., at 2 p. m., (S. T.), the following such as Pearl noserings, Bangles, Raifuls, Necklaces, Saklas, Armlet, Toranmala, Kaathi and loose rubies, pearls, emeralds &c. &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent required at the time of sale.

The above shall be open for inspection 3 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th April, 1914.

MEHTA & CO.,

No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS, COMMISSION AND ABSENTEE'S AGENTS.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 4.000 BALES HIGH CLASS AND STAPLED COTTON.

On MONDAY, the 13th current, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at the Belvedere Road, Wadi Bunder, Mazagoan, behind the Wadi Bunder Press and near the Harbour Branch Railway embankment on account of the Insurance Offices concerned the following bales of cotton slightly damaged by fire and water.

About 4,000 bales, Nagpore, Akola, Hinghanghat, Baroda, Amrote, and Bengal cotton.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th April. 1914.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

No. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Hydraulic Press, behind Grant Building, Colaba, on account of the Insurance Offices concerned.

About 50 to 75 Full Pressed Bales of Cotton and 3 large heaps of loose cotton slightly damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 11th inst. at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by public auction at Apollo Reclamation Colaba, in Jaitha No. 58-59 owned by Messrs. Aboo Baker Abdool Rehman and Co. on account of the Insurance Offices concerned:—

About 500 to 600 Full pressed Bales of Broach, Khangaum, Khandwa and Dhamangaum etc. Cotton, very slightly damaged by fire and water.

Also in Jaitha No. 57 next to the above Jaitha.

About 500 to 600 Full Pressed Bales of Mathia Nagpore and Katol etc., cotton very slightly damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.,

Bombay, 10th April, 1914.

D'LAL AND COMPANY.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

Messrs. D'Lal & Co., are instructed to sell by public auction, on Friday, the 10 instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Sitaram Building 1st floor Crawford Market the following furniture:—

Bedsteads wooden single and double, iron bedsteads with mattresses, gas lamps complete with fittings and kitson lamps, and tables, glass cupboards, hat stands teapoys, tiled teapoys, office chairs, writing tables, round octagon tables, umbrella stands, crockery stands, safe, Japanese vases, dressing chest of drawers etc. etc.,

The property of the proprietor Sardar Hindu Hotel disposing of the furniture to be replaced by new designed furniture.

The above property is on view.

D'LAL & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th April, 1914.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & Co.,

357, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

JACK'S FAMOUS REFERENCE BOOKS

New Volume just published.

THE MODERN FAMILY DOCTOR.

A GUIDE TO PERFECT HEALTH.

By a staff of Experienced Doctors, 750 Double-Column Pages. With Illustrations. Cloth Rs. 3-1.

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By RITA STRAUSS, Joint-Editor of "The Woman's Book." Assisted by a Staff of Contributors.

A Book which answers Children's Questions. Answers are given to Thousands of Questions. Hundreds of Illustrations. Cloth, Rs. 3-1 each.

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This is an entirely new History of the Growth of the British Nation from the Earliest Times to the Present-day. With 400 new illustrations from authentic sources, and maps, 1,000 pages strongly bound in cloth. Rs. 3-1.

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Provident Schemes.

Marriage, Life and Upanayan are such as would be found in none. Its "Special Life" (admitting 75 years) and "Special Marriage" schemes out-chronicles any chronicle, by paying handsome bonus after 3 months. Copyright and name of the above two registered and patented. Would you please ask for the rules and Agencie and Bonus List of.

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Managing Agents.
43-1, Bowbazar Street,
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BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Subscribed Capital £1,000,000
Paid up Capital ..... £ 400,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 15,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... £ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Haskell, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

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Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
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INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED DEPOSITS FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ per cent PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

Capital Authorised ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 14,57,200
Capital Paid up ..... Rs. 9,88,587
Reserve Fund (in Govt. Papers) Rs. 10,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwall, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lylpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.

17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. p. a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a.

SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent. p. a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.

SECURITIES AND STOCKS Received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.

All kinds of Banking business transacted.

Further particulrs on application.

HEREDIA & Co.,
Agents.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES:—

Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at per cent p. a. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR

General Manager..... MR. JAMES McGRATH.

Every Evening at 6-30 & 10 p. m.

Commencing Saturday, April 11th.

Concluding Periods Of

60 YEARS A QUEEN

Introducing Beaconsfield, Gladstone, Livingstone, Lord Salisbury and Charles Dickens.

The Death of Gordon.
The Purchase of the Suez Canal shares.
The Relief of Ladysmith.

MISS LILLY VOCKLER
(Singer of Catchy Songs).

DELAVALE & GILBERT
in a Naval Absurdity.

MADAME EMILI GELLI
in excerpts from Grand Opera.

FORD AND DAVIS
in Musical Comedy Sketches.

Plan at SOUNDY & Co., Hornby Road.

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Commencing from Friday 10th to 17th April.

SPECIAL—Engagement of and around the World Tour

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The only Acrobats in the World who Balance One Hand in Hand

SPECIALITY:

WALLETS' EDUCATED DOGS

Including the Summersault Dog

The Greatest Sensation Ever Known.

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THE KING OF THE FOREST

A most Sensational and Exciting Drama.

PRICES AS USUAL.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

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Special Programme for the Easter Holidays.

Selig's Great Animal Drama

IN THE MIDST OF THE JUNGLE

3,500 Feet of Remarkable Photographs.

Most Thrilling and Realistic Pictures of Big Game. Hunting in the jungles of South Africa. Don't miss this wonderful Feature, secured at great expense for the Easter Holidays.

DELIGHTFUL COMICS.

To-day—Special Prize Show—5-30 to 6-45 p.m.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST: OUR FAMOUS FILM: WHEN THE EARTH TREMBLED

will be screened only in this show.

Four Shows To-night:—5-30 to 6-45, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, 10 to 11-15.

Usual Prize Shows on Saturdays and Sundays at 5-30.

SPECIALLY FOR GOOD FRIDAY.

OUR ENTIRE GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE.

GRAND STAR FILMS.

"BROKEN CHISEL"

3,000 Feet

AND

"MOTHERING HEART."

Both Thrilling, Heart-rending and Thundering.

TO-DAY

Special Matinee Show 5-15 to 6-45.

OUR NEW PROGRAMME begins from to-day.

Saturday and Sunday, Matinee, *5-15 to 6-45 and every night 7 to 8-30; 9 to 10-30 and 11 to 12-30 (S.T.)*

Sandhurst Road.

Telephone No. 1266.

Do you travel much? Any headaches? Slip a box of Stearns' Headache Cure in your pocket or travelling bag. Simple easy to take but effective.

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R. S. ARNFIELD, Manager.)

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THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND.

Ld., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approv- subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event o this wife pre-deceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SANDANAND DESAI,
Secretary & Treasurer

LA SCALA To-night. LA SCALA To-night. LA SCALA
ENGLAND'S GREAT 'STAR' VAUDEVILLE ARTISTES.
FARR AND FARLAND
THE DUDE
THE AMIABLE ASS.
ENGAGED AT A FABULOUS SALARY
LAST WEEK OF
LUCILLE SAVOY
The Singing Venus in a new series of artistic poses.
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GIGANTIC HOLIDAY BILL
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PALACE OF VARIETIES
In assocation with
BANDMANN RICKARD CIRCUIT
And Coliseum Theatre Company, Colombo.
The only Theatre in Bombay that has CHANGE OF PICTURES TWICE WEEKLY
CHANGE OF ARTISTES EVERY WEEK.
Popular Prices.—PLAN AT ROSE & Co., TO-NIGHT'S SPECIAL ONE NIGHT ONLY.
REYNOLDS AND DONEGAN
WILL DANCE THE GENUINE.
ARGENTINE TANGO
LA SCALA TO-NIGHT.

LA SCALA To-night LA SCALA To-night LA SCALA
AMERICA'S LEADING COMEDY GYMNASTS
RICHARDS Bros.
IN THEIR SCREAMINGLY FUNNY ACT
ALBERTO THE GREAT
IN MAGICAL NONSENSE ASSISTED BY
PRETTY PIXIE LAING
OUR PICTURES:—LATEST 'STAR' RELEASES FROM LONDON and include
FLAME IN ASHES
A Thrilling Drama
THE RAGGED PRINCE
Drama
COMICS GALORE and a TOPICAL BUDGET
LOOK OUT NEXT WEEK FOR THE
FOUR VAGABONDS (Comedians).

GOLD WATCHES.
AN EXCEPTIONAL OFFER.
The "SPECIAL"
a high class three-quarter plate watch.
17" Size, Keyless Lever.
GUARANTEED FOR THREE YEARS.
DESCRIPTION:—Gilt, three-quarter plate, keyless lever movement, jewelled with 15 rubies; real compensation balance and tempered flat hair spring; most accurate timekeeper. The gold cases are of good medium weight, well finished in every particular; plain, engine-turned or engraved.
PRICES.
14ct.GOLD...Rs. 70, 18ct. GOLD...Rs. 100.
Also in hunting and ½ hunting cases at proportionate rates. Write for our fully illustrated catalogue.
Open-face Case, full size.
WEST END WATCH Co.,
BOMBAY and CALCUTTA.

EASTER EGG
NOW READY AT
MONGINI BROTHERS.
Chocolate Easter Eggs from As. 12 per dozen to Re. 1 each Chocolate Easter Eggs beautifully decorated containing sweets: all sizes from As. 4 to Rs. 2-8. Fancy Easter Eggs, Porcelain Easter Eggs, Satin Easter Eggs, Eggs in fancy baskets, and a great variety of Easter Eggs of all sizes
MONGINI BROTHERS,
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 9.

Rain fall has been nearly general in Central India, North Madras Coast; fairly general in Assam, east United Provinces and east Central Provinces and local in Orissa and south-east Madras.

The principal amounts are:—Nowgong, one inch; Sutna, one and a half; Indore, a quarter; Raipur and Chanda, a half; Trichnipoly, three quarters; Madras, one and Nellore, two.

There has been a general rise in pressure so that the recent depression has now practically disappeared but the weather is not yet settled. Low temperature continues over the whole of Northern India the largest deficiencies being now reported from the Central Provinces where the maximum temperatures yesterday were in places 20 to 27 degrees below normal.

Forecast:—Decrease in rainfall in central parts of the country, continuation in North-east India and east of the Peninsula.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m on THURSDAY, the 9th of April 1914.

STATION.	Temp in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st Dec. to date.	Variation 1st Dec. to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	74.1	60.0	76 ..	0.02	10.74	—0.02
Jask	87.3	67.7	83 ..		4.54	0.53
Muskat	91.1	71.6	48 ..		?	
PUNJAB—						
Multan	82.4	57.8	66 ..		1.75	0.18
Rawalpindi	69.7	48.8	72 ..		14.91	6.12
Lahore	81.3	58.2	72 ..		4.49	1.03
Sirsa	82.3	60.2	69 ..		2.99	1.26
Ambala	82.9	57.1	70 ..		2.88	—2.67
Delhi	82.8	63.8	52 ..		1.49	—1.38
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	86.9	65.2	52 ..		0.60	—0.93
Mainpuri	88.5	65.0	80	0.02	2.79	0.68
Jhansi	91.6	63.3	67	0.34	1.42	—0.39
Cawnpore	88.4	64.9	69	0.14	1.58	—0.46
Allahabad	94.6	64.5	71	0.17	1.86	—0.29
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobad	91.1	61.8	59 ..		2.41	1.28
Karachi	..	..	.. ..		..	..
Ajmer	86.8	62.7	40 ..		2.73	1.41
Jaipore	89.2	66.1	33 ..		0.87	—0.62
Kotah	91.6	68.6	41 ..		1.20	0.20
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	91.7	65.2	70 ..		1.01	0.56
Dwarka	83.4	75.0	71 ..		0.36	—0.32
Veraval	81.9	67.5	65 ..		0.11	—0.36
Rajkot	93.3	66.8	77 ..		0.08	—0.42
Bhavnagar	94.2	68.4	72 ..		0.04	—0.55
Surat	92.3	68.5	55 ..		0.04	—0.31
Ahmedabad	95.9	69.0	37 ..		0.09	—0.31
Dessa	96.2	62.4	20 ..		0.16	—0.35
Neemuch	90.3	66.4	52 ..		0.14	—0.67
Indore	91.6	63.1	42	0.19	0.65	—0.27
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	82.9	63.5	71	0.03	6.86	4.27
Saugor	87.8	61.0	62 ..		2.20	—0.14
Hoshangabad	94.6	67.8	65 ..		2.52	0.77
Khandwa	95.6	72.9	26 ..		0.30	—0.91
Akola	95.0	66.5	34 ..		1.05	—1.01
Amraoti	92.2	66.5	70 ..		1.79	—0.29
Nagpur	85.6	65.7	72 ..		2.61	—0.05
Chanda	92.5	67.8	83	0.39	2.13	—0.88
Raipur	76.2	64.6	86	0.61	3.69	1.26
KONKAN—						
Bombay	86.4	74.9	82 ..		0.15	—0.44
Ratnagiri	87.3	71.4	62 ..		..	—0.74
Mormugao	87.0	74.3	63 ..		..	—1.19
Karwar	85.8	69.8	80 ..		..	—1.94
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	96.4	63.1	44 ..		0.08	—0.81
Ahmednagar	91.9	63.5	41 ..		0.16	—1.39
Poona	90.4	62.5	72 ..		0.04	—1.30
Sholapur	96.2	69.1	48 ..		0.01	—1.74
Bijapur	92.4	66.4	71 ..		0.24	—1.41
Belgaum	86.2	65.5	68 ..		0.32	—1.77
Aurangabad	92.2	66.2	60 ..		0.01	—1.41
Nizamabad (Indur).	102.4	67.1	63 ..		0.44	—1.51
Hyderabad	95.6	73.0	84 ..		0.26	—2.23
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	89.6	73.2	63 ..		0.93	—2.60
Calicut	90.1	76.0	72 ..		4.67	—2.67
Cochin	91.9	78.7	68 ..		5.18	—7.19
Colombo	92.0	76.3	91	0.03	32.83	2.82
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masilipatam	92.8	68.2	91	0.60	0.83	—6.16
Bellary	97.0	74.0	42 ..		0.56	—2.03
Cuddapah	100.3	79.5	46	0.04	3.45	—1.40
Madras	90.1	78.5	92	0.93	30.75	10.22
Bangalore	92.0	66.2	52	0.22	0.76	—3.65
Coimbatore	96.5	70.9	57 ..		4.87	—1.12
Trichinopoly	100.5	73.6	70	.71	11.94	2.58
Negapatam	90.5	80.4	74 ..		58.59	24.03

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 9th April 1914 was 30.131 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 8th April 1914.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr .. Inches.	29.890
Temperature of Air .. .. .. degrees	80.6
Wet Bulb Thermometer .. .. .. ,,	73.9
Dew Point .. .. .. ,,	71.2
Relative humidity of Air .. .. .. ,,	0.785
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	3.4
Maximum temperature of Air .. .. .. degrees	86.4
Minimum do do .. .. ,,	76.2
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW, NW, WNW, NW,
Movement of Wind do .. .. miles	120
Fall of Rain .. .. .. inches	0 0 7
Total fall during month .. .. .. ,,	0 0 7
Do. do. year .. .. .. ,,	01 5
Addition fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 9th ..	0'00

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of Water is at Prince's Dock sill.

1914.	High Water.				
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Sill.	
	April	h	m.	ft.	in.
Thurs.	9	m 10	30	28	3
		10	44a	28	8
Fri.	10	m 11	18	29	5
		11	24a	29	0
Sat.	11	m 0	4a	30	1
Sun.	12	m 0	3	29	0
		0	49a	30	2
Mon	13	m 0	42	28	0
		1	34a	29	
Tues.	14	m 1	22	27	8
		2	2a	28	11
Wed.	15	m 2	4	26	6
		3	12a	27	9

1914	Low Water.				
Day of week.	Day of months.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Sill.	
	April	h	m	ft.	in.
Thurs.	9	m 4	10	16	0
		4	20a	16	6
Fri.	10	m 4	49	14	8
		5	7a	16	3
Sat.	11	m 5	28	13	8
		5	53a	16	5
Sun.	12	m 6	8	13	3
		6	39	17	0
Mon.	13	m 6	49	13	5
		7	31	14	2
Tues.	14	m 7	15a	18	11
		8	14	15	4
Wed.	15	m 8	9	11a	20

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to India Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

April.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
9. (Thur.)	6h. 27m.	6h. 54m.
10. (Fri.)	6h. 26m.	6h. 55m.
11. (Sat.)	6h. 25m.	6h. 55m.
12 (Sun.)	6h. 24m.	6h. 55m.
13. (Mon.)	6h. 24m.	6h. 56m.
14. (Tues.)	6h. 23m.	6h. 56m.
15. (wed.)	6h. 22m.	6h. 56m.

PHASES OF MOON.—

Full Moon	April. 10th.	6h.	58. 2m.	P.M.
Perigee.	do- 10th.			
Last Quarter.	do. 17th.			
New Moon.	do. 25th.	4h.	51. 9m	P.M.
Apogee.	d . 23rd.	11-0h.		P M.
First Quarter.	May. 3rd	11h.	59. 0m.	A.M.

A very pathetic scene was witnessed last Thursday at the Nimtolla Ghat cremation ground, Calcutta. Babu Haridas Roy, by caste a Baidya, died of plague on Wednesday and his dead body was brought to Nimtolla burning ghat at about 11 p.m. for cremation. The deceased gentleman having had no children, his wife accompanied the party to the burning ghat to perform her last rites to her deceased husband. At about 12 p m. when the pyre was erected she was asked to light it according to custom. After having done this she lay down quietly at a corner of the burning pyre. At about 3 a.m. when the corpse had been burnt out, her people came to ask her to pour water on the burnt pyre, as is customary, but as they received no response to their call, they thought she had fainted from shock and exhaustion. But on closer examination life was found to be extinct. After her cremation many women, it is said, took away ashes from the pyre. The lady was about 45 years old and her husband about 58 years.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

April 9th.

S.S. Scindia	Kelso	Liverpool Mar. 15
S.S. Semiramis	Pavisick	Trieste Mar. 25
10th. S.S. Salsette	Vine	Aden Apr. 5

DEPARTURES.

April 9th.

S.S. Bankura	Whytehead	Persian Gulf via Karachi
S.S. Kasara	Denne	Busreh via Karachi
S.S. Nippon	Franovich	Kobe etc.
S.S. Orissa	Williamo	Calcutta via Gale
S.S. Brazliana	Snowdon	Calcutta
S.S. Loredano	Giacopells	Calcutta via Colombo
S.S. Losna	Wenszas	Leith & Dunkirk
S.S. Grof Jiszen Istvan	Bubary	Melbourne
S.S. Habsburg	Huber	Trieste etc.
S.S. Kommodore	Muhlbaner	Durban etc.
S.S. Rinaldo	Chilton	Hull via Karachi
S.S. Baron Crowder	Caskie	Calcutta
S.S. Cheltonian	Jones	Kobe etc.
S.S. Colombo Maru	Kawashirna	Kobe etc.
S.S. Lhasa	Manley	Karachi

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer	*Kola	for Persian Gulf
,,	Bandra	for do.
,,	Sabine	for Hamburg etc.
,,	*Ferrara	for Cochin
,,	Scindia	for Liverpool etc.
,,	*Iskra	for Servola
,,	Cape Corso	for Kobe etc.
,,	Serenyi	for Bela
,,	Semiramis	for Trieste etc.

* To Arrive.

S. S. Scindia.—The Anchor Line steamer Scindia, 3,253 tons, Captain W. Kelso, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, which port she had left on March 15, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Semiramis.—The A. L. S. N. Company's steamer Semiramis, 2,555 tons, Captain Pavisich, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste, which port she had left on March 25, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Salsette:—The P. and O. S. N. Company's steamer Salsette, 2,391 tons, Captain A. F. Vine, will arrive in harbour to-day from Aden, which port she had left on April 5, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Nippon.—The A. L. S. N. Company's steamer Nippon, 4,014 tons, Captain M. Franovich, sailed yesterday for Kobe etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Orissa.—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Orissa, 3,525 tons, Captain R. P. Williams, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via Galle, with ballast.

S. S. Braziliana.—The steamer Braziliana, 2,438 tons, Captain J. Snowdon, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with ballast.

S. S. Losna.—The steamer Losna, 2,665 tons, Captain E. Wenscias, sailed yesterday for Leith and Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

S. S. Grof Jiozon Istvan.—The A. L. S. N. Company's steamer Grof Jiszon Istvan, 2,202 tons, Captain M. Bubanj, sailed yesterday for Melbourne, with a general cargo.

S. S. Habsburg.—The A. L. S. N. Company's steamer Habsburg, 2,395 tons, Captain R. Herber, sailed yesterday for Trieste, etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Kommodore.—The East Africa Line steamer Kommodore, 3,878 tons, Captain Muhlbaner, sailed yesterday for Durban etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Rinaldo.—The Wilson Line steamer Rinaldo, 2,791 tons, Captain H. Chilton sailed yesterday for Hull via Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. Loredano.—The V. S. N. Company's steamer Loredano, 2,640 tons, Captain G. Giacopello, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via Colombo, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. Colombo Maru.—The Japan Line steamer Colombo Maru, 2,919 tons, Captain N. Kawashima, will sail to-day for Kobe, etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Lhasa.—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 949 tons, Captain H. Manley, will sail to-day for Karachi, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Baron Brawder.—The steamer Baron Crawder, 2,764 tons, Captain T. M. Caskie sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with ballast.

S. S. Cheltonian.—The steamer Cheltonian, 2,761 tons, Captain R. Jones, sailed yesterday for Kobe, etc., with a general cargo.

S. S. Kamakura Maru.—The N. Y. K. steamer Kamakura Maru left Colombo for Bombay on the 8th and is due here on the morning of Sunday, the 12th instant.

Thursday, April. 9th 1914.
P. DO K.

SHED	STEAMER	Capt.	AGENTS
1	King George	Burnett	D. N. & Sons
C. & R.	Matoppo	Greggon	K. N. & Co
*	E. Chanda	Gun Cunningham	M. M. & Co
F	Ranenfels	Kinkens	W. & A. G. & Co
H.	Cairnhope	Purvis	D. N. & Sons
K	Imani	Lyon	K. N. & Co
M	T nyabi	Kass A. M.	IEBWNI & Co
O.	Timms	R [illegible]	W. & A. & Co
	Mansuri	Gore	T. M. & Co
N	Braunfels	Ohlmann	W. & A. G. & Co
P	V. DOCK.		
	Bombay Maru	Komatsubara	N. Y. K
	Merton Hall	Meria	K. N. & Co
	Breconian	Jones	J. M. & Co
	Reichenfels	Kishetin	W. & A. G. & Co
O & H	Iris	Welsh	M. M. & Co
2 & 13.	Cape Finisterre	Wilson	J. F. & Co
	ALEXANDRA DOCK.		
1.	Mantua	Vibert	P. & O. S. N. & Co
6	India	Talbot	P. & O. S. N. & Co
H. W. No. 18.	Kanakuk	Saunders	S.O. & Co

M. W. D. U.

L Dalsai Maru	Kira	O. S. K

OFFSIDE.

N. Sumatra	Potter	P. & O. S. N Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Abydos	Davis	A. S. M. & Co
Arlington Court	M. Brooks	T. M & Co
Aviemoor	Kosfod	T. Jeewandas & Co
Belle of England	Kelcy	A. Y. & Co
Baroda	Horscroft	M. M. & Co
Barenfels	Engelage	W. & A. G. & Co
Blako	Hill	A. Y. & Co
Banca	Garwood	P. & O. N. & Co
Bandra	Tallent	M. M. & Co
Beme	Younger	S. W. & Co
Clotsham	Johnston	K. N. & Co
City of Lahore	Lee	K. N. & Co
Crown	Richards	D. N. & Sons.
Dugal	Donovan	W. & A. G. & Co
Exford	Donaran	Muncherji & Sons
Graf Serenyi	Bela	Jubsa
Fazilka	Rose	M. M. & Co
Helios	Kundsen	F. F. C. & Co
India	Talbot	P. & O. S. N. & Co
Kola	King	M. M. & Co
Kirekloe	Currie	W. & A. G. & Co
Luzon Maru	Miyata	O. S.K.
Lawce	Wheeler	D. M. K
Ocean	Christiansen	The Bombay & Co
Obra	Cooke	M. M. & Co
Oceana	Romilos	
Politician	Woxliden	K. N. & Co
Palamocotta	Elton	M. M. & Co
Rhodesia	Couch	Kelli Bros.
Roma	Cololo	Rubatino Line
Steppushka	Kodmock	G. & Co
Sabine	Chave	K. N. & Co
St. Michael	Mc. Curdy	M. Saoostri
Sci. dia	Kel e	W & A. Co.
Semiramis	Pavisich	A. L. S. N. & Co.
Tullochmoor	William	W. & A. G Co
Uriaia	Downing	M. M. & Co

HIS MAJESTY AT THE AERO SHOW.

EXHIBITS CLOSELY EXAMINED.

His Majesty paid a long private visit to the Aero Show on March 16, arriving at Olympia shortly after half-past ten and remaining until a quarter-past twelve. He was accompanied by the Hon. Arthur Stanley, and was conducted round the exhibition by the Marquis of Tullibardine, Mr. E. M. C. Instone, and Mr. Hutton. Mr. Grahame-White was with the party for a while, and introduced some of the exhibitors to His Majesty.

The King examined the aeroplanes very closely, and asked many questions concerning their design and manufacture. He noticed the numerical inferiority of monoplane exhibits, and asked two exhibitors whether a decline of the monoplane was indicated. In each case the reply was the same: for the present there is a use for each division, but that range of speed is at the moment more easy to secure in the biplane type.

Another point referred to by His Majesty was the contrast between aeroplanes with the propeller in front and those with the screw behind—the "pusher" type. He was interested to observe that for a clear view ahead the latter type is to be preferred, but that the fastest machines are "tractors."

The King gave particular attention to the "Scouting" type of aeroplane, which is strongly represented. He was surprised of the speed-range—35 to 100 miles per hour—of the little Auro single-seater, and remarked upon the originality of the air-brakes, one of many instances of the clever designing of Mr. A. V. Roe, the designer and flier of the first British aeroplane that flew.

Other "Scout" machines examined by the King were the Vickers and Bristol two-seaters, each with a maximum speed of about 100 miles per hour.

The King observed with much interest that the "Bristol" Army two-seater is, after the show, to be delivered to the Roumanian Government, and at the same stand he examined the automatic aeroplane camera, the design of an Italian officer. This instrument takes series of pictures and records on each film the height of the machine at the time.

The Bristol aeroplane travelling repair-waggon was quickly seized upon by his Majesty as a point of interest. This vehicle carries machine-tools driven by a dynamo which derives its power from the motor of the car.

The King stopped at every one of the twenty-five aeroplanes in the Show. He was much interested also in the fine assembly of motor-boats. He spent some time at a tyre exhibit and watched a machine at work.

At the close of his visit his Majesty expressed his admiration of the Show, and his gratification at the evidence it affords of British aeronautical progress.

It is stated that the authorities of the Calcutta police have drawn up a re-organisation scheme under which it is proposed to raise the salaries of Circle Inspectors, Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors. The maximum salary of a Circle Inspector is proposed to be raised to Rs. 700 so that they would practically hold the same position as former Superintendents.

Though the plague epidemic in the Punjab has not reached the proportions of a bad year it is decidedly severe in several districts. A sharp outbreak is reported from the Hafizabad tahsil of Gujranwala this district has been infected more or less steadily since the early days of plague, and the present outbreaks do not seem to point to any large degree of immunity having been reached by the people there.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

REVENUE RECEIPTS FOR 1913-14.

INCREASE OF TEN LAKHS OVER BUDGET ESTIMATES.

At a meeting of the trustees for the Port of Bombay held on Tuesday, the following Note on the revenue receipts for the year onded 31st March, 1914, was submitted:—

The following is an abstract of the revenue receipts (excluding special receipts) for the year which closed on 31st March, 1914:

Heads of Accounts.	Budget Estimates 1913-14.	Actual Receipts 1913-14.	Actual Receipts 1912-13.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bunder Properties ..	29,21,130	31,44,000	29,89,072
Wet Docks ..	46,73,000	54,26,000	50,45,857
Merewether Dry Dock ..	1,62,000	1,69,000	1,63,902
Interest & Miscellaneous	5,40,000	5,28,000	5,06,702
General Account Total	82,96,130	92,67,000	88,05,532
Port Department ..	2,88,000	3,16,000	2,95,029
General Account and Port Department Total	85,84,130	95,83,000	86,00,561
Pilotage Account ..	2,89,672	3,03,000	2,87,512
Grand Total ..	88,73,802	98,86,000	88,88,073

The actual receipts for 1913-14 exceeded the estimates by Rs. 10,12,000 and were the highest on record in the history of the Trust.

Compared with 1912-13 which up to now, was the highest on record, the receipts for 1913-14 were greater by Rs. 9,98,000.

Complete statistics of the trade for the year are not yet available, but a considerable portion of the increase in receipts was due to increased imports of coal, wheat, rice, iron and steel, kerosine oil, machinery, piecegoods and wines and spirits and exports of cotton and seeds.

The surplus receipts, after meeting all expenditure available for transfer to the Reserve Fund, will. it is expected, be about Rs. 16 lakhs. This will bring the Reserve Fund up to about Rs. 1.05 lakhs.

The figures are not final at this date, but it is not anticipated that there will be any material change.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The following summary of Season Reports for the week ending 7th April, was published in Thursday's "Bombay Government Gazette":—

There was slight rain during the week in the Upper Sind Frontier, Satara and Bijapur districts. The standing rabi crops were slightly damaged by unfavourable winds, insects and frost in the Upper Sind Frontier, by unfavourable winds in Sutkur, by insects in Nawabshah and by rats in Kaira and Rewa Kantha; elsewhere they were in good condition. Harvesting of rabi crops is nearing completion. Picking of cotton continues in Kaira, Broach, Surat, the Karnatak, Kathiawar, Baroda, Cutch, Rewa Kantha and Kolhapur. Preparation of lands for the sowing of kharif crops generally continues. The supply of fodder was inadequate in Sholapur, Satara and Bijapur, but grass and kadbi are being imported to make good the deficiency. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition except in Sholapur, and was deficient in Ahmednagar, Poona and Sholapur. The supply of drinking water was adequate except in Sholapur, Satara, Bijapur and Dharwar. Water for irrigation was deficient in Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Satara, Bijapur and Dharwar. Prices of food-grains were generally steady. The quantities purchasable per rupee in Sind and the various tracts in the Presidency proper were as follows:—

	Percentage below normal.
Sind	15 to 58
Gujarat	35 to 46
Konkan	23 to 33
Deccan	29 to 46
Karnatak	31 to 40

The numbers on gratuitous relief for the week ending 4th April, were 2,402 in Sholapur and 1,126 in Satara.

Great damage is reported in the tea gardens at Haila Nundi in Cachar. In addition to the stopping of bushes, cattle have been killed and numbers of coolies injured.

In order to encourage the growing of such crops as sunn-hemp indigo and green gram on wet land for fodder or for ploughing in as a manure, which is very advantageous from an agricultural point of view, the Government of Madras has made very liberal concessions recently. It has been announced that no charge should be imposed on crops grown for manure or fodder before the transplantation of paddy on wet lands classed as single crop and no water rate should be charged on such crops. This concession is now fully utilised in the Godavari and Kistna districts where sunn-hemp is sown in the standing paddy ten days before harvest and furnishes cheap nutritious fodder for the cattle.

ELECTRIC LIFTS.

SMITH AND STEVENS PASSENGER AND GOODS LIFTS

FOR DIRECT SINGLE PHASE AND THREE PHASE CURRENT

FOR HAND ROPE SWITCH IN CAGE.

FULL OR SEMI-AUTOMATIC CONTROL.

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

35-37, APOLLO STREET,

BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

THE MONEY MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, April 8th.

Consols 2½ %	76 5.16—1.16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25.16¼plus ¼
Rentes 3 %	..86¾plus ¼
Berlin Cheques on London ..	20.44½unchgd
Bar Silver Spot	..26 15.16—1.16
Bar Silver 2 months hence	..26 15.16—1.16
Closing Tone of silver :—steady Buyers at the rates.	
Rupee Paper 3½ %" ..	63 11.16unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 d-st. (Bank buying Rate)	½27.32plus 1.32
Discount, Bank of England Rate 3 % since 29th January 1914.	
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan)	90unchgd.
Discount Bank Bills 3 m-st. ..	1⅞plus 1.16
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m-st.	2plus 1.16
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	2⅝unchgd.
,, ,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	2¾unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77.9
Interest day to day loans ..	1⅜unchgd.
,, 7 day market loans ..	1½unchgd.

SALE OF COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Wednesday, April 8th.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 40,00,000.

Rs.		Rs.
2,10,000	were allotted to Calcutta	4,30,000
2,00,000	,, ,, to Bombay	
20,000	.. .. to Madras	

Tenders on Calcutta at ⅛ 1.32 (Mint. Rate) Received 3 % above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at ⅛ 1.32 (Mint. Rate) Received 3 % above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 16.03.

Rs.		Rs.
9,40,000	were allotted to Calcutta	
24,90,000	,, ,, to Bombay	35,70,000
1,40,000	.. ,, to Madras	

Tenders on Calcutta at ⅛ 1.16 (Mint. Rate) Received 3 % above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at ⅛ 1.16 (Min. Rate) Received 3 % above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 16.08

Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening *including last Public Sale* Rs. 90,10,000

Amount to be allotted next Week Rs. 40,00,000

Bills Bombay Rs. 10,000	⅛ 1.16
Bills Calcutta Rs. 1,40,000	⅛ 1.16
Transfers Bombay Rs. 2,00,000	⅛ 3.32
Transfers Calcutta Rs. 3,00,000	⅛ 3.32
Transfers Madras Rs. 7,00,000	⅛ 3.32

MAILS.

The Bombay Mails of 28th Ultimo arrived at Brindisi this morning of 8th.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, April 8th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ..	18,000
,, Export to Continent	16,000
Futures at New York May ..	12.81plus 2
Futures at New York July ..	12.50plus 2
Declined early owing to southern selling of futures in the local market and advanced later on foreign buying.	
Spot Cotton at New York ..	13.40unchgd.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	13 3.16unchgd
Tone of Spot Cotton :— Quiet.	
Futures at New Orleans May ..	12.92plus 1
Futures at New Orleans July ..	12.82plus 1
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8⅞unch gd.
Demand Bills	4.86⅝unchgd.
Silver Commercial Bars	58½—⅝

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, April 8th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	8,000
,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	500
,, Sales of East Indian ..	200
,, Imports.	1,000

Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Spot :— Fair demand-firm.

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures Barely steady.

Tone of Manchester Market good demand and a fair biz in India.

Mid. Americans	7.33plus 9
Egyptian F.G.F.	9.20plus 5

New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

	May	12.78—1
	July	12.47—1
New York Official noon call	May	12.79unchgd.
	July	12.49plus 1
New Orleans 10 a.m.	May	12.91unchgd.
	July	12.81unchgd.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day's price.
A.M.	6.89plus 3
M.J.	6.87plus 2
J.J.	6.78unchgd.
J.A.	6.74plus 1
A.S.	6.60plus 1
S.O.	6.42unchgd.
O.N.	6.33unchgd.
N.D.	6.27plus 1
D.J.	6.25unchgd.
J.F.	6.25unchgd.

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, April 8th.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	1.000
,, Forwarded	50,000
,, Imports	22,000
,, Stock	1.214,000

Manchester. April 8th.

Grey Shirtings 41-42-in 38 yards, 16 by 15	8.8½
Grey Shirtings 44-in 38-38½ yards 9lbs.	9.1½
White Shirtings 40-41-in. 40 yards, 18 square	9.9
White Nainsooks 43-in. 19 yards, 22 by 21	6.6½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, April 8th.

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. May-June ; London value unchanged	37
F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. quiet.	
South American Rozario Santa Fe—62lbs. no sellers.	
Barletta Russo—62½lbs. March-April; sellers unchanged	34½
South Australian April; sellers unchanged	36
Victorian April; sellers unchanged	36
New South Wales April; sellers unchanged	36

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship April-May ; Antwerp nominal unchanged	54
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat. 416lbs. ex-Ship April-May ; Dunkirk sellers unchanged	55
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship April May ; Dunkirk sellers dull unchanged	50½
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship May-June ; Antwerp sellers quiet but steady unchanged	53
Linseed Calcutta sellers April-May, London steady	50.9plus 4½
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) April-May ; Hamburg sellers quiet but steady	46plus¼
Bombay Cottonseed April-May ; Hull sellers quiet but steady unchanged	£6-0-6

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B. unchanged	£63⅞
Copper Braziers unchanged	£79⅜
Yellow Metal unchanged	6¾

FREIGHT.

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal value unchanged	11
Arrivals :—"North Pacific."	

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) sellers May-August; very steady not much doing	12.6¼plus ¼d
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India sellers May; firmly held but nothing much doing unchanged	12.3¾
German Beet-root 88 % sellers May	9.3½plus ¼
German Beet-root 88 % sellers Oct.-Dec. ; unchanged	9.6½
Only moderate Biz.	
E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers April-August ; steady at later ratesunchanged	13.1½
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta April; value unchanged	11.2½
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Bombay April; value steady unchanged	11.1½
Raw Java Nos. 16-18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec. ; value unchanged	10.7½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec. ; value unchanged	10.9
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec. ; value unchanged	11.9¾
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec. ; value steady not much doing unchanged	11.11½

BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow	34.6
Finest Australian Mutton Tallow	36.3
General Tone of Tallow Auction firm.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber April-May ; Buyers quiet but steady unchanged	2.11½

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 9.

In the Calcutta share market to-day the business passing was of no importance. The market will be closed until Tuesday. Transactions included :—Coal,—Bhalgora 25½; Basanti, Lakdene 1½; Burra Dhemo 9½; Lakurka 18; Moheshpore 4¾; Raneegunge 20; Union 10¼. Jute,—Barnagore (ord) 65½; Gouripore (pref) 99½. Tea,—Chandypore 102; Soom 73.

Miscellaneous,—Calcutta Tramways (ord) 10¼; Calcutta Steam 93½.

The Bank of Bengal interest rate continues at six per cent.

BOMBAY MARKET.

BOMBAY, 9th April 1914.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

8 boxes	gold	5,85,600 London	Chartered.
25 ,,	,,	15,93,600 ,,	National.
5 ,,	sovs.	3,75,000 Alexandria	Hongkong.
1 ,,	,,	24,000 London	,,
2 ,,	gold	96,000 ,,	Mercantile,
1 ,,	sovs.	36,000 Port Said	,,

SHIPMENTS OF TREASURE FOR BOMBAY.

The mail steamer with arrives here to-morrow brings from London :—

£100,000 Bar Silver.
£170.00 Bar Gold.
£10,000 Sovereigns.

The mail steamer which arrives have on the 17th April brings from London :—

£140,000 Bar Silver.
£10,000 Sovereigns.
£120,000 Bar Gold.

The mail steamer which arrives here on the 24th April brings from London :—

£60,000 Bar Silver.
£210,000 Bar Gold.

MONEY.

The Cash Balance of the Bank of Bengal is 19 lakhs up and the Bank rate is unchanged at 6 per cent.

EXCHANGE.

Rates are firm, but there has been little business doing either way to-day.

The Banks are now closed for the Easter Holidays and will reopen on Tuesday morning, 14th instant.

We quote :—

	s.	d.
BANKS SELLING—		
T. T. ready ..	1	4 1-16
D. D. mail	1	4 3-32
T. T. forward, May..	1	4
BANKS BUYING—		
Private D. D. ready ...	1	4 1-8
Credits 3 m-s ready ...	1	4 7-32
,, ,, forward, May.	1	4 3-16
,, 6 m-s ready ...	1	4 5-16
Francs 3 m-s ready ...		170½
Marks ,, ,, ...		138⅓
60 days Hongkong ...		142½
,, ,, Shanghai ...		192
,, ,, Japan		148¾

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the Periodical Biddings on Wednesday last for 40 lakhs allotments were made of :—4,30 lakhs Bill at 1s. 4-32d. (minimum rate) and 35.70 lakhs T. T. at 1s. 4-16d. (minimum rate) tenders receiving 3 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 90.10 lakhs. Amount to be allotted next week is 40 lakhs.

Some extras were taken at 1s. 32d. higher than the above.

The mail steamer which arrives to-morrow brings the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	5,50,000
Bombay	Rs.	5,90,000
Madras	Rs.	70,000
Total	Rs.	12,10,000

The mail steamer which arrives on the 17th April brings the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	4,40,000
Bombay	Rs.	20,50,000
Madras	Rs.	3,80,000
Total	Rs.	28,70,000

The mail steamer which arrives on the 24th April brings the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	3,50,000
Bombay	Rs.	2,10,000
Madras	Rs.	20,000
Total	Rs.	5,80,000

BULLION.

Bar Silver in London was 1/16 lower both for ready and forward at 26 15/16. The Local Market has been quiet but steady during the day, and rates close as under.

	Rs	a.	p
We quote :—			
English bar go.d	24	1	3
Australian bar go'd	24	0	3
Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver (cum duty) ready	78	1	0
1st Settlement	78	1	0
2nd Settlement	78	0	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 7th April 1914.

	Bars	Ounces
G. I. P. Railway	43	50,204
B. B. & C. I. Railway	42	49,464

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Paper Market stood in a seesaw state to-day and a fair amount of business was due during the course of the day. The Market opened at Rs. 95-8 but closed at Rs. 95-7-6, for 30th of April delivery.

4 per cent City Improvement Trust Bonds changed hands at Rs. 102 (New Issue of 1913).

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market stood strong and firm to-day and a fair advance was reported in several shares.

Davids improved to Rs. 807½ and Fazulbhai to Rs. 470.

Crescent improved to Rs. 117½, Ca[illegible] bhai to Rs. 223¾, New Great Eastern to Rs. 222½ and Finlays to Rs. 316¼.

Madhavji were in demand at Rs. 1,060 and Lakhsmi Cottons at Rs. 1,100 x. d.

Bombay-Burma Trading shares changed hands at Rs. 887½ and Rs. 890.

Tata Hydro Ordinary shares were in brisk demand at Rs. 1.065.

Tata Iron Steel Ordinary shares declined to Rs. 79 and Deferred to Rs. 145.

In press New Berars changed hands at Rs. 512½.

Eastern Bank shares were placed at Rs. 85 x. d.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary shares stood firm at Rs. 236.

BANK OF BOMBAY WEEKLY STATEMENT.

The following is the position of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending Saturday last as compared with the previous week in lakhs and decimals.

LIABILITIES.	Rs. Inc.	Rs. Dec.
Public Deposits at Head Office ..	..	3.22
Public Deposits at Branches....	..	17.03
Other Deposits	..	10.59
Port Bills	..	..
Sundries	.27	..
ASSETS.		
Government Securities.	..	17.39
Other Authorised Securities	..	..
Credits on Government and other Authorised Securities	..	4.0 0
Loans on do. do.	9.27	..
Bills discounted and purchased ...	6.84	..
Dead Stock	..	..
Stamps	..	..
Bullion	..	.62
Balances with other Banks	1.45	..
Sundries	.81	..
Cash....	..	26.90

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Receipt of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods of the previous Season :—

Description.	Receipts for the week	Total since 1st Sept. 1913.	Total same time last year.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish ..	8,495	409,579	236,910
Central India ..	10,314	188,112	67,760
Barsee and Nagar ..	6,969	227,565	103,364
Berar ..	13,729	418,689	360,282
Central Provinces ..	7,854	258,473	216,915
Total Oomras ..	47,361	1,500,393	985,231
Dholleras ..	11,066	158,122	113,728
Broach ..	25,274	185,736	145,384
Compta and Dharwar ..	9,186	75,927	41,212
Westerns ..	2,585	30,334	42,015
Bengals (N.W Provinces).	1,305	472,330	339,978
Bengals (Rajputana) ..	4,765	106,807	94,912
Sind ..	665	54,237	105,240
Persian ..	Nil.	540	1,581
American ..	Nil.	2,180	29,622
Egyptian ..	Nil.	1,072	1,815
Other sorts ..	3	622	3,928
Tota ..	102,210	2,587,785	1,905,037

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

	Bales. 1913-14	Bales 1912-13.	Bales. Differences.
Receipts from 3rd to 8th April ..	102 210	60,557	plus 41,653
Receipt from 1st Sept. 8th April ..	2,587,785	1,905,037	plus 682,748
Shipments from 3rd to 8th April			
Europe ..	39,910	6,981	plus 32,929
China Japan and Coast Ports ..	9,211	62,886	— 53,675
Total ..	49,121	69,867	— 20,746
Total Shipment from 1st Sept. to 8th April			
Europe ..	674,563	223,078	plus 451,485
China ..	12,585	17,543	— 4,958
Japan ..	696,705	609,108	plus 87 659
Coast Ports ..	15,991	18,758	— 2,703
Total ..	1,399,904	868,511	plus 531,393
Afloat in harbour Europe ..	23,099	10,093	plus 13,006
China, Japan, and Coast Ports ..	54,626	1,625	,, 53,001

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st Sept. to 14th March 10,721 Bales.
Total exports from B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st Sept. to 21st March 4,953 Bales

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

Estimated stock on 1st Sept. 1913	625,000 bales.
Receipts from 1st Sept. 1913 to 8th April. 1914 ..	2,587,785 ,,
	3,212,785 ,,
Less shipments from 1st Sept. 1913 to 8th April. 1914 ..	1,399,904 ,,
	1,812,881 ,,
Less afloat in harbour	77,725 ,,
	1,735,156 ,,
Less estimated mill consumption and up country by rail.	644,000 ,,
	1,091,156 ,,
Less estimated burnt	90,000 ,,
Stock in Bombay in all hands on morning of 9th April. 1914,	1,001,156 ,,

COTTON.

The result of fluctuations in the Home markets during the past week is as under :—

The Home markets have continued to show strength in spite of fluctuations on profit taking and weather reports. The latter are now beginning to have effect on the market, and as the season progresses we shall see wide and wild fluctuations on adverse and favourable crop news. At present the near positions are liable to manipulation, and with a good trade demand, such as we are now experiencing, and Manchester reports favourable, the chances are in favour of a further rise. Usually the approach of holidays is not conducive to business, and the Liverpool market will be closed from Thursday evening (to-day) until Tuesday morning while the American markets will be closed on Friday and Saturday. This year, however, business is brisk for Easter time. We shall have no news from the Home markets from to-morrow (Friday) until Tuesday morning, and advices from America, which will then be received, will be awaited with interest. The Home markets close steady at the advance.

In the local market prices for old crop contracts have advanced all round, the rise being more pronounced in Broach and Khamgaon Akola than in other descriptions. A fair business has been put through for May delivery for which settlements have been made, as also fresh purchases effected by the bazaar, and on orders from up country. There has been a decided improvement in the general tone of the market, which has at times even developed strength. Sellers are not anxious to contract for near forward, owing to the rising tendency visible in the Home markets on any unfavourable weather news from America. In New Crop there has been a certain amount of business doing in the bazaar. Good Broach March declined to Rs. 283 and fine Khamgaon Akola January to Rs. 245. Last evening the rates were Rs. 287 and Rs. 252 respectively and this morning they are Rs. 287 and Rs. 253, the difference having narrowed to Rs. 34.

For ready cotton there has been a good demand during the week and prices have improved. Both exporters and mills have been in the market and have been buyers of most styles. Broach, Oomras descriptions, Khandeish and Muthias, Bengals and Miraj Tasgaon sorts have all changed hands.

Holders have met the enquiry freely, as, in spite of the large quantity of cotton burnt in the continued fires at Colaba, the stock here is heavy. Various theories have been propounded as to the cause of these outbreaks, but nothing definite is known and the source remains a mystery. The occurrence at Alexandria of similar fires, known as "bale fires" has baffled the researches of experts specially deputed from Home to enquire into their origin.

The following are the latest private cables to hand :—

Weld & Co. :—(Liverpool) :—"Market opened very steady with continued covering of old crop positions. Heavy rainfall reported in the afternoon in Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi. Whilst the Western parts are suffering from excessive rains, the Eastern portion of the cotton belt reports frost. Market eased on long liquidation on poor reports from New York. Local traders selling for a reaction." (New York) :—Speculative buying of old crop positions.

Gurning :—Market has a good undertone. Market would have been better but for bulls realizing before the holidays."

A Stern & Co. :—"Bull operators buying heavily. Temperature is too low for farming cotton. Think market likely to improve. Think well of buying in New York and selling in Liverpool for July."

BCTA Quatations.

Growths.	Sup Fin	Fine	Fully Good.	Good	Delivery.
H. G. Bengals	196	186	..		Ready
M.G. Bengals	219	209	197	..	Ready.
M.G. Scind-Punjab	202	192	..	..	,,
M. G. Khandeish	210	200	..	..	,,
M.G. Hingunghat Wardha ..	256	..	..	..	,,
M.G. Nagpore, Kamptee	254	..	..	..	,,
M.G. Yeotmahi	247	..	..	..	,,
M.G. Dhamangaum, Poolgaum	23	..	..	..	,,
M.G. Akola, Khamgaum "Fair Staple"	225	217	..	..	,,
M.G. Amraoti	232	..	..	..	,,
M.G. Broach	278	275	273	..	,,
M. G. Muttis	205	192	..	..	25 May
Saw-ginned Dharwar	..	..	267	..	,,
M. G. Westerns	..	..	254	..	,,
H. G. Westerns	..	..	253	..	,,
M. G. Compta	..	..	276	..	,,

The market closes quiet. Fine Khamgaon Akola May is Rs. 224-5 and fine Broach May Rs. 276. Good Broach March 1915 is Rs. 286 and fine Khamgaon Akola January 1915 Rs 252-3

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 9.

LIVERPOOL OPENING PRICES.

Opening Tone	Strong
Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	1,000
Future delivery prices —	
Months.	
A.M.	6.90 plus. 1
M.J.	6.88 ,, 1
J.J..	6.79 ,, 1
J.A.	6.75 ,, 1
A.S.	6.61 ,, 1
S.O	6.43 ,, 1
O.N	6.34 ,, 1
N.D.	6.27unchgd
D.J.	6.25unchgd

	Last week.	This week.	Diff.
New York :—			
Spot ..	..13.40	13.40	unchgd.
Futures May	..12.51	12.81	plus 30
Futures July	..12.20	12.50	,, 30
New Orleans :—			
Spot ..	..13	13 3.16	,, 3.16
Futures May	..12.72	12.92	,, 20
Futures July	..12.61	12.82	,, 21
Liverpool :—			
Spot ..	.. 7.21	7.38	,, 17
Futures A.M.	.. 6.75	6.89	,, 14
Futures J.J.	.. 6.67	6.78	,, 11

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton roduce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 6 days ending yesterday at 6 p.m. :—

Cotton.....	102,210 Bales
Wheat	31,844 Cwts,
Linseed	125,377 ,,
Rape, Rai etc.	68,842 ,,
Gingellyseed	20,911 ,,
Poppyseed.	972 ,,
Groundnuts.	14,771 ,,
Castorseed.....	57,160 ,,
Rice.....	72,861 ,,
Myrabollams.....	34,353 ,,
Cottonseed	120,632 ,,
Mowraseed.....	7 ,,
Gram.....	3,232 ,,
Jowar	43,294 ,,
Maize	753 ,,
Barley	993 ,,

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat :—The market is steadier in sympathy with upcountry markets. The recent rains in some of the growing districts are said to have done damage to the standing crop both in yield and quality. Stocks in Bombay are small, and some of the local mills are short for their present requirements.

Quotations :

Ready White Pessi 89 per cent. Rs. 5-13-0 R. T.

Ready White Cawnpore Rs. 5-12-6 R.T.

White Delhi May Rs. 5-14-6 R.T.

Linseed :—The market has fluctuated slightly on advices from home. Exporters do not seem inclined to operate freely at present prices. Arrivals are increasing, but holders of stocks are not willing to meet decline in rates, as they anticipate a further advance eventually.

Quotations :—

	Rs. a. p.	
Bold Brown read	8 10 0	B.T.
Bold Brown May	9 6 6	R.T.

Rapseed :—The ready market is quiet but steady. Forward rates are steadier owing to firm markets upcountry, where reports have been received that the crop in several districts will turn out only six annas owing to damage by the late rains. Reporters are, however, quiet.

Quotations :

	Rs. a. p.	
Ready Brown Cawnpore...	8 9 0	R.T.
Ready Yellow Cawnpore.	9 4 0	R.T.
Ready Yellow Guzerat ...	9 6 0	R.T.
Brown Delhi May	9 5 6	R.T.

Teelseed :—The market is quiet and prices are almost unchanged :—

Quotations :—

	Rs. a. p.	
Bold White 85 per cent. ...	55 0 0	
Mughi	53 8 0	
Black Kutni	46 0 0	
Yellow Hinguughat	59 8 0	

Poppyseed :—The market is quiet with little doing.

Quotations :—

	Rs. a. p.	
Ready	10 8 0	B. T.
May	11 2 6	R. T.

Groundnuts :—The market is quiet but steady with a moderate business passing.

Quotations :—

	Rs. a. p.	
Bold	48 0 0	
Small	47 0 0	

Castorseed :—The market is steady with a moderate enquiry.

Quotations :—

	Rs. a. p.	
Madras	34 12 0	
Gujarat	34 0 0	
Forward	7 0 6	R.T.

Cottonseed :—The market is quiet but steady.

Quotations :—

	Rs. a. p.	
Berar	23 12 0	
Gujarat	23 4 0	

Mowraseed :—Quiet nothing doing.

Quotations :—

	Rs. a. p.	
Ready	7 6 0	B. T.

FREIGHTS.

The Market has been quiet for ready during the interval and steady for forward. The following business is reported :—

Hull :—About 25,000 tons, April at 9s. l.s., June at 9s. 9d. l.s., and July to December at 10s. 6d. l.s.

Antwerp :—About 5,000 tons May at 11s. 3d. s.c., July and August at 12s. 3d. s.c. Business has also been done for July to December at 10s. l.s., 12s. s.c.

Genoa :—About 5,500 tons April to July at 11s. 6d. l.s., 12s. 6d. s.c.

Dunkirk :—Small lots April and May at 11s. 3d. s.c. Also about 4,500 tons, May at 11s. 6d. s.c., June at 11s. 9d. s.c., July and August at 12s. 6d. s.c., option light seeds at 2s. less.

Hamburg :—About 2,000 tons cotton at 16s. 6d. April; 15s. to 15s. 6d. May.

London :—1,000 tons June at 10s. l.s., and 1,500 tons July-August at 10s. 6d. l.s., 11s. 6d. s.c.

Charters :—The following are reported :—S.S. "Graf Serinji Bela" :—for April loading at 13s. to Dunkirk. D. W. basis.

S. S. "Exford" :—for April loading at 13s. 3d. Antwerp and Hull, or 14s. Dunkirk and Hull. D. W. basis.

PETROLEUM.

The following are to-day's rates for the Standard Oil Coy's brands :—

Snowflake	Brand 150o Amer		Rs. 6-0-2 per case
White Rose	,, 150o ,,	,,	5-12-2 ,, ,,
Chester	,, 75o ,,	,,	5-2-2 ,, ,,
Devoe's Imp. Brt.	,, 76o ,,	,,	5-0-2 ,, ,,
Monkey	,, 125o ,,	,,	4-15-2 ,, ,,
Tiger	,, 125o ,,	,,	4-15-2 ,, ,,
White Camelia in tins	,, 125o ,,	,,	4-6-0 ,, ,, 2 tins
Elephant Bulk in tins	,, 125o ,,	,,	4-6-0 ,, ,,
Elephant Bulk without tins	,, 125o ,,	,,	3-12-0 per Imp. Gal
Camel in tin	,, 125o ,,	,,	4-6-0 per 2 tins

The following are to-day's rates for the Burmah Oil Co. Ltd's products :—

Bazar rates. Delivery charges extra.

	Rs.	a.	p
Kerosine Oil Waterlily per case of 2 tins	5	4	0
,, ,, Firefly ,, ,, ,, ,,	5	1	0
,, ,, Chaker ,, two tins	4	6	0
,, ,, ,, ,, 8 gallons	3	12	0
,, ,, Victoria ,, two tins	3	11	6
,, ,, ,, ,, 8 gallons	3	1	6
Burmah Wax 1st quality, per pound	0	4	0
,, ,, 2nd ,, ,, ,,	0	3	0
Candles per pound.	0	4	6

The following are to-day's rates for the Asiatic Petroleum Co, Limited brands :—

Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose Rs. per unit ... ... ,,	3	14	0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair ... ... ,,	4	8	0
Deer Brand Bulk Loose per unit ,,	3	12	0
Deer Brand New Tins per pair ,,	4	6	6
Bull Brand Bulk Loose per unit ,,	3	7	6
Bull Brand New Tins per pair ,,	4	1	6
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per unit ,,	3	2	0
Swan Brand New Tins per pair ,,	3	12	6
Anchor Tins per pair ... ... ,,	4	9	0
Anchor Cases per case ... ... ,,	5	1	0
Rising Sun Cases per case ... ,,	4	15	0

(*For other Commercial News see page* 6.)

Four Hindus accused of throwing bricks at Mahomedans at Agra have been sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment and released on bail pending appeal.

ECONOMY

SAVE heavy expenses of making new clothes by getting your old ones dry or chemically cleaned with a little expense

AT THE

CENTURY WASHING Co.

Who also glaze by Machinery.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

MAN KILLED BY RUNAWAY WAGONS.

A serious disaster on the G. I. P., Railway at Kasara was narrowly avented on Tuesday. While shunting operations were in progress at Kasara which is at the foot of the Thul ghauts, on Tuesday morning, three large bogey wagons, laden with heavy railway rails, lot out of control, and running on the down grade obtained sufficient momentum to run up the up-gradient section to Khardi.

From here the gradient is a down ward one, and the runaway wagons, gaining speed with every yard they travelled, ran on to Wassind Station. The man in the signal cabin had been apprised of the accident and fortunately had sufficient time to turn the wagons into a refuge siding. By this time they had run 25 miles.

The wagons struck the buffers in the siding with great force, and were smashed up, the rails being scattered about for a distance of eighty or ninety yards.

Had the runaway wagons not been turned into the refuge they must have collided with another wagon—with consequences that can be imagined when it is stated that they were running faster than an express train.

Near Khardi platform aman was working and the runaway wagons struck him and cut him to pieces.

SAPAT LOTION.

An efficient remedy for Ringworm.

This medicine is a perfumed water which does not spoil clothes and is dried up no sooner it is applied. It clears away ringworm, itch scurvy rupture in feet, piles of long standing scales, dry pores within three days.

Price As 4 perbottle.

SAPAT & Co.,

Kalbadev BOMBAY

THE PRIDE OF INDIA

to be given away free
Worth a fortune to anybody!!

Do you like to penetrate the motives and sentiments of persons around you?
Do you like to fathom the minds of those you meet in business or Society?
Do you value control over others?
Do you value the power to conquer pain and banish sickness, to reform a misguided friend, to gain business success, to win profit, position and happiness?
If you do you must send for this book which we give away free to advertise the

LATENT LIGHT CULTURE,
Tinnevelly, S. India.

Do post a card now.

Mr. MANILAL H. UDANI,
M.A., LL.B., F.L.L.C.,
Secretary, The Latent Light Culture
PANNALAL TERRACES, GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.

WORLDS GREATEST PLEASURE.

is to enjoy the advantages of perfect health. Many young men often betake themselves to various vices that break down the health and very soon render them fit for nothing but the sick-bed. Isn't it a sad thing?

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

is the only safe and reliable remedy for all diseases resulting from youthful indulgence. It tones up the entire nervous system.

It imparts wonderful strength and vigour by increasing and purifying the blood and preventing waste..

It is invaluable in weak digestion and constipation. In short, it supplies everything that a man should have.

Price: Re. 1 for a box of 32 pills.
Write to-day:—Vaidya Shastri

MANISAHNKER GOVINDJI,
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY.
Jamnagar Kathiawar.
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

A CARD.

Are you desirous of entering into public life? A fluent command of English is an in dispensable asset. Take a course of lessons *with* me in vocabulary-building. I am a self-taught man, and therefore free from any proneness towards scholastic pedantry. I know from first-hand experience the difficulties that beset the beginner. My instructions are simple and direct; and I take a painstaking interest in the progress of my pupils. My services are also available for collaboration in any literary work Interview by appointment.

GEOFFREY ISAACS,
C/o "The Bombay Chronicle."

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

SERVICES FOR HOLY WEEK.

Palm Sunday 5th April.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy: The Ven. C. M. Barham, Archdeacon and Senior Presidency Chaplain, and Rev. C. D. T. Mason. Good Friday: 7-15 a.m. Matins; 7-45 a.m. The Litany and Ante-Communion Sevice; 10-0 a.m. Children's Service; 12-0 noon to 3 p.m. The Three Hours' Devotion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong (Choral) and Sermon; Collections for the Local Mission to the Jews. Easter Sunday: 6-15 a.m. Holy Communion; 7 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral). Harwood in A Flat; Hymns 134, 140, 316, 322. Card IV. 595; 5-30 p.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon: Canticles—Stewford in B Flat. Anthem—They have taken away my Lord. (Stainer); Hymns 135, 138. Collections for Sisters of All Saints Community.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin Parel.—Chaplain—Rev. H. Martindale, 8 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8-45 a.m., Holy Communion; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon; Preacher: Rev. H. Martindale.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Chaplain: Rev. C. E. de Coetlogon; 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy: Rev. Canon R. S. Heywood, Rev. H. W. Lea-Wilson, Rev. T. W. Sharpley, Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Rev. L. Hari *Good Friday.*—8 a.m. Morning Prayer and Anti-communion. 6-30 p.m. Evening Prayer and Sermon. Collections for the Z. B. M. M. Beni-Israel Work. Marathi Service, 9 a.m. and 12 noon. 3 hours service. Gujerathi Service, 2-30 p.m. *Easter Day.*—(English) 8 a.m. Holy Communion 11 a.m. Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Seamon; 6-30 p.m. Evensong Prayer, and Sermon. Collection for the Vernacular Congregations. Marathi Service 9 a.m., Gujerati Service 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's Kamatipura (S. P. G.), Foras Road—Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French, M.A., (Hindustani). Rev. J. Martin (Tamil). 7-30 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion (Urdu); 10 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil); 5 p.m., Evensong (Urdu).

All Saints Church, Malabar Hill. *Easter Day.*—7-30 a.m. Matins; 8 a.m., Holy Communion. There will be no evening Service.

Christ Church, Byculla.—Clergy: Rev. R. C. V. Hodge and Rev. J. B. Glass, Easter Day.—6-30 a.m. Holy Communion 7-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral; 6-30 p.m. Evensong (Choral) and Sermon. *Good Friday.*—8 a.m. Matins; 8-45 a.m. Litany, Anti-Communion and Address 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain (Vacant.) 9-45 a.m. Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 7 p.m. Evening Service and Sermon. Week days: 9 p.m. **Evening Prayer.**

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy: Rev. A. L. Bradbury. 8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m., **Holy Communion, 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.**

Holy Cross, Umarkadi (Chapel of Ease to St. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Father Moore; Rev. J. H. Lord and Rev J. Londhe. 6-30 a.m., Holy Communion (English), 7-30 Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Guzarati); 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Stephen the Martyr, Bandra *Good Friday.*—11 a.m., Matins, Sermon and Anti Communion Rev. J. H. Robinson Chaplain, will preach. *Easter Day* St. Stephen's Church, Bandra Hill.—Holy Communion and Sermon at 11-15 a.m. Rev. J. H. Robinson M. A. will officiate opreach.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi (by Sion)—(Chapel of Ease to St. Paul)—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's. 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil service conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

St. Peter's Mazagon—Clergy: Rev. Fathers Biscoe, Tovey and Rev. Pearce. *Easter Eve.*—Choral Evensong and Sermon. *Easter* Day 6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-30 a.m. Matins; 8 a.m. Solemn Eucharist; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Alms for the Society of St. John Evangelist.

Good Friday.—7 a.m. Matins; 7-30 a.m., 1st part of Litany and the "Reproaches" 9-30 a.m. The Stations of the Cross 12 to 3 p.m. Addresses on the "Seven words on the Cross" by Father Moore, 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Alms for the "Mission for the Jews."

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland), Apollo Street, Fort—Chaplain: Rev. W. Thomson, M.A., *Easter Sunday*—9-30 a.m., Morning Service Preacher,—Rev. R. M. Gray M.A; 6-30 a.m., Evensong Service: Preacher: Rev. W. Thomson M.A., Paraphrase 48 (S. 9) St. Magnus; 77,78,297.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—Chaplain: Rev. R. M. Gray, M.A., *Good Friday.*—United service at 9-30 a.m.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church. Girgaum Back Road.—9 a.m., Morning Service (Marathi). Preacher: Rev. M. B. Nikambe; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service (English). Preacher: Wilson College Missionary Professors in turn at the Wilson College Hall, Chowpatty.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla. Pastor: Rev. W. E. Bancroft 8-30 a.m., Sunday School; 9-45 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service; 8-45 Men's Social Hour in Union Hall.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder—Pastor: Rev. A. N. Warner, M.A.—11 a.m., Morning Service. Preacher:

COMMERCIAL.

(*Continued from page 5*).

MANCHESTER COTTON PIECEGOODS AND YARN MARKET REPORT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

April 9.

The condition of the market has not continued to be as active as it had been during the past weeks. Inquiry in general is not quite stagnant, but the big staple lines have not sold as heavily as they did during the last 3 or 4 weeks. Manchester prices have been stiffer and considering the active home reports and other circumstances, a further rise, particularly in grey and bleached cloths appears evident.

It is stated that in greys a very huge line of the standard mark of a well-known European House has been on cables. Miscellaneous lots in the larger width cloths have resulted in business. Demand in greys in the market is quite encouraging, reports being that the best of houses having experienced very free delivery. In *whites* inquiry has slackened, though some further booking has been possible. Home reports show that a very big trade has been done in 27 inches by 18 yards, 16 by 14 ranges Nainsooks by various shippers, even this week a lot of 65 cases being sold by a known European House at 2/2¼ ex-duty, a portion being ready, and the balance for April shipment. We hear in 30 and 36 inches 20 and 25 yards "Blue Heading Mulls" goods from Cawnpore and Karachee markets are being offered on our side, these markets having huge stock of the same. This will no doubt tend to depreciate the local prices of the goods on this side. A couple of well-known European Houses are said to have sold decent lots of—Jacconets in 40 inches by 20 yards of their well-known marks at 4/11 ex-duty for shipment July, September. *Prints, dyed good and fancies* continue moving well-Sundry lots in prints have resulted in business, and we are told that a couple of European Houses have again booked lots of Chocolate prints at 3¼ original printing, and 2 11/16 imitation quality. In *Dhooties*, retail inquiry is very active. Local prices in heavier qualities have advanced half anna a piece. The firm Manchester quotations have not allowed any business of note.

Yarns.—The market continues to be quiet. Prices show little improvement. Arrivals in different counts are pretty fair and a few anxious weak holders are reported to have cut down the selling prices to a little extent in certain counts. This week again offers at low prices were on cables, but very little has resulted in business.

STATISTICS OF COTTON.

The following cable has been received by the Secretary, Bombay Millowners' Association from the Secretary of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations, Manchester, in connection with the statistics of Cotton Stocks recently asked for by the Federation:—

"5,151,293 Indian Spindles replied showing stocks of 4,319 bales American Cotton; 133 bales Indian Cotton; 114 bales Egyptian Cotton; 133 bales Sundry Cotton."

"Replies were received from 132,659,812 Spindles altogether showing stocks of American Cotton, 2,967,644 bales; Indian Cotton 1,040,385 bales; Egyptian Cotton 562,916 bales; making a total of 4,862,494 bales. Estimated world Spindles, 144,704,-012."

HALL-MARKING OF GOLD AND SILVER PLATE.

The following letter has been addressed by the Bombay Presidency Trades Association, Limited, to the Chief Secretary, Revenue, Financial and Separate Departments, Bombay Government:—

SIR,—For a considerable time past, my Association have been carefully considering the question of the possibility of introducing into India a system of Hall-marking of Gold and Silver plate similar to that which obtains in England. I am now directed to enclose a short statement setting forth their views on the subject and trust that you will do my Association the favour f forwarding the same to the Government of India at an early date and further that you will see your way to afford the proposal your support. Members of my Committee will be pleased to wait upon you, should you desire further information on any of the points raised in the statement under reference. I have etc.

(Sd.) R. D. HUGHES,
Secretary.

It is well known in the jewellery and silver trades in India that in a large number of cases locally made goods in silver and gold are often sold in such a way as really to constitute a fraud on the public.

Thus, gold articles are sold as a higher carat than is really the case, while silver articles are often sold as equal to English Standard silver when in numbers of cases 50 per cent of alloy is used.

It is very difficult to bring offenders to book because in most instances purchasers have left the station before they find out that they have been defrauded, and it is a great injustice to honest traders that there cannot be some means of ensuring a fair competition as it is of course impossible for the honest trader to compete with those whose cost for material is half what they say it is.

A system of Hall-marking in India would not only protect the public who in this case undoubtedly need it, but it would raise the standard for the best workman to demand a just price for his work.

We do not propose that this should be made compulsory at once as this would possibly cause a good deal of friction, and at present the demand for this is confined to those in the trade who desire protection to enable them to compete fairly. What we would propose is that at present a small department should be attached to each of the Mints (which are undoubtedly the most suited for this purpose) where persons so desired could have articles marked with the Government stamp certifying that the metal is of the correct composition. The fact that this could be done would soon become widely known and there is not the slightest doubt that in a very short time nobody would purchase any article of gold or silver made in this country that was not marked in this way. It would then be a very simple matter to make Hall-marking compulsory as it is in almost every civilised country in the world. An enormous quantity of silver goods is made in this country, and the initial outlay by Government would be a very small item, while there would be a steady revenue from this source, which would undoubtedly leave a handsome surplus to Government.

We cannot see that there can be any opposition to this proposal, because no man who is trading fairly would object to having his fairness certified by Government.

KOLHAPUR AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

(From a Correspondent.)

KOLHAPUR, Apr. 8.

The Kolhapur Agricultural and Industrial Show was opened to-day by Mr. Robertson, Political Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

In requesting Mr. Robertson to perform the ceremony the Maharaja referred to the Annual Agricultural show at Chinchli in the ninties which had to be given up owing to various difficulties. Although April was not the pleasantest, and very suitable month for such a show, it was chosen on account of the special facilities of drawing together a large crowd of people at the time. After alluding to the lamentable and distardly attempt to disfigure the statues of their late Imperial Majesties, His Highness thanked Colonel Wodehouse, the Resident, and Dr. Mann, Principal, Agricultural College, and his staff for giving every help.

Mr. Robertson in reply thanked His Highness for the honour done to him and said that it would always give him the greatest pleasure to do any service to assist His Highness. He also thought the present time was a very suitable one as so many people were free to take advantage of the lessons that were to be learned from the Exhibition and the demonstrations. He further said that the efforts that were being made to introduce improvements into agriculture would bear good fruits, and it was only fitting that the head of the Marathas of the Presidency should take a lead in this work, seeing that the bulk of the peasantry of the Deccan were his clansmen. In alluding to the painful incidents of the disfigurement Mr. Robertson was certain that the vast majority of the town people were thoroughly ashmed of the miscreant and utterly disowned and detested the motives of the disgraceful action.

The exhibition was then declared open, and Mr. Robertson and the guests took a turn in the exhibition and examined many of the exhibits and demonstrations.

JURY TRIAL OF EUROPEAN BRITISH SUBJECTS IN C. P.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, April 9.

The following rules are published in the Central Provinces Gazette for general information:—

(1) Trials of European British subjects by jury are to be held in every case at the seat of the Sessions Court, where there is a Sessions Court within the district.

(2) In preparing the list of jurors or assessors care to be taken to include in the list such qualified European British subjects and Americans as shall be available for service in any trials by the Sessions Court or the Magistrate of the district.

The Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that European British subjects sentenced to imprisonment in Behar shall be confined in the Nagpur central jail.

GODREJ'S SAFES

Used by their Majesties when IN INDIA.

By Appointment to H. E. the Governor.

Highest Awards wherever exhibited.

Largest Safe Works IN INDIA. Employing 500 men.

372 Safes of the value of nearly Rs. **85,000** supplied after a severe

FIRE TEST TO THE INDIAN POSTAL DEPT.

Godrej's Safes are used by—

H. I. M.'s Mint, Currency Office, Public Works Office, Improvement Trust, Municipality, High Court, Secretariat, Port Trust, General Post Office, G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways, Native States, Jewellers, Yokohama, Alliance, Central, Eastern, Credit and other Banks, and all the Leading Commercial Firms in Bombay.

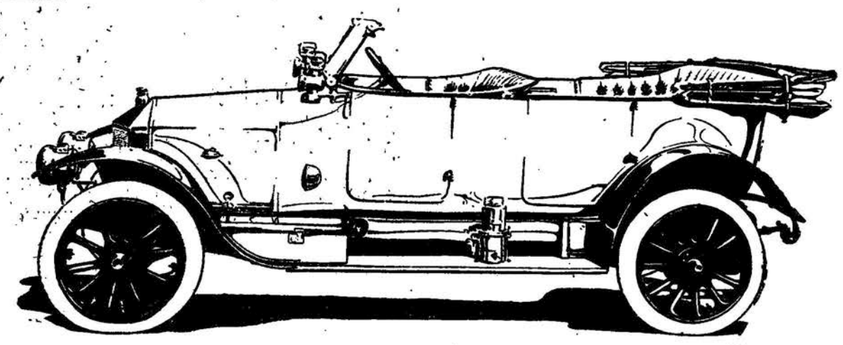
Write for Catalogue No. 10 to—

GODREJ & BOYCE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

Near Gas Works, Parel, BOMBAY.

THE CAR FOR YOU.

"The New 15-20 h.p. "Met." "A car of refinement and power, "and particularly suited to Colonial "requirements."—
The Motor Export Trader.



METALLURGIQUE

¶ The whole design and construction of the new 15-20 h.p. "Met." sets up a new standard of excellence in this type of car. As an example, the rear half-elliptic springs are 4 ft. 7 in. long, that is to say, rather longer than the springs generally fitted to £1,000 chassis.

¶ Other important features are: SILENT RUNNING, STRONG PULLING, EXCEPTIONAL HILL CLIMBING, PERFECT SWEETNESS, EXTRAORDINARY COMFORT, AND FREEDOM FROM ATTENTION.

THE FINEST COMPLETE CAR IN THE WORLD.

Price, Full Particulars, and Trial Runs—

A. H. WHEELER & Co.

Wheeler's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Easter Holidays begin.

SATURDAY, APRIL 11.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, Second Round, Grant Medical College v. Parsi Cyclists, Oval, 5-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

"La Scala," Edwards Theatere, Bandmann-Rickard Vaudeville Co. 6-30 and 10 p.m.

America India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 6-30 to 8, 8-30 to 10, and 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

The attention of Jurymen is directed to the Preliminary Jury Lists published in the "Bombay Government Gazette" of the 9th instant.

Suggestions for alterations or corrections in the said lists should be sent in writing to the Clerk of the Crown or the undersigned on or before the 16th instant.

FAZULBHOY M. CHINOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.

9th April 1914.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By The Hon. Colonel R. W. L. Dunlop, C. I. E., V. D. Commanding.
April 10.

293 Musketry. The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing for season 1914-15 as follows:—

Sunday the 12th inst. "G" Company.

Members intending to fire on the above dates are requested to please notify Head-Quarters a day previous so that arms and ammunition may be taken to the Range for them.

Saturday the 11th instant. The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for practice Binning Shield Competition. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

294. Medals issued at the Prize Distribution may be returned to Head-Qrs. for engraving.

295. Leave. Leave of absence is granted as follows:—

No. 6852 Cr. Sergt. H. T. Gorrie, "G" Coy. from 18th April 1914 to 17th January 1915.

No. 7512 Vol. H. S. Benner, "G" Coy. from 7th April to 6th November 1914.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Captain,
Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes, V. D. Commanding.

136 Books and Equipments. Will member who are in possession of Corps Drill Books or Gun shoes, kindly return the same to the office as early as possible.

138 Arms and Equipments. All members who have completed their class firing and Musketry Competitions should return their Arms and Equipment to Headquarters at once.

(Sd.) R. C. D. GRAHAM, Captain R.A.
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BAND AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. M. Thomson V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn. B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols. will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, at Bombay Gymkhana on Saturday evening, at 6 p.m.

March .....Under the Banner of Victory...Blon
Overture .....Poet and Peasant .....Suppe
Valse .....Verschicihle Liebe .....Lincke
Selection from...The Runaway Girl...Monckton
Sernade .....D'Amour ..... Blon
Incidental Music .....Henry XIII A ...Sullivan
Suite .....Three Pieces .....Fletcher

The Hon. Secretary of the Hospital announces the following contributions:—

BAND AT COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA

By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and officers, the band of the 1st. Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play on Saturday the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

March .....Through Bolts & Bars.....Urbach
Overture .....Romantique .....Keler Bela
Valse .....Rebe .....Vessey
Selection .....I Pagliacci .....Leoncavallo
Serenade (Op. 264) .....Standchen ...Czilbulka
Melodies from the Revue.....Hullo, Ragtime .....Hirsch
Two Step .....Anona .....Grey

BAND AT BANDRA.

The Imperial Band will play the following programme of music at the Bandra Lands End on Sunday, 12th April, commencing at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.) under the direction of Mr. D. C. Menezes, Band Master.

March ....The Black Horse ... .Hume
Fantasia .....Folk Songs of Italy...Rampezzotti
Valse..... C'est Moy .....Rose
Song Cornet Solo .....The Genevieve ...Tucker
American Sketch.....Down South.....Myddleton
Selection .....The Geisha .....Jones
Serpentine Dance .....Love Light .....Dallimore
Galop .....Vivat .....Zikoff

God save the King.

PARSI GIRLS' ORPHANAGE.

The Secretary of the Bai Avabai Framji Petit Parsee Girls' Orphanage announces the receipt of one 4-percent Port Trust bond of Rs. 1,000 from Mr. Naoroji Bapuji Tuchakra.

THE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION OF BOMBAY.

A meeting of the Association will be held on Thursday, 16th April, at 6-15 p.m., at Sir Mangaldas House, Girgaon, when Mr. B. B. Bhajeker, will deliver an address on "A new method of teaching vernacular languages."

COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

It is notified in Thursday's "Bombay Government Gazette" that under section 21 (3) of the Indian Universities Act VIII of 1904, the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the affiliation of the above institution to the Bombay University for the purposes of the Intermediate Eyamination in Commerce for the year 1914, with effect from the 22nd October 1913, on condition that the number of students is restricted to 125.

VAKILS' EXAMINATION RESULTS.

The following is a list of Candidates who have passed the Examination for the office of Vakil of the High Court held on the 16th February 1914, in order of merit:—

1. Chudgar, Popat Lavji, 2. Khadkikar, Ramchandra Ganesh, 3. Haldipur, Venkatrav Ramchandrarav, 4. Shah, Mohanlal Nagindas, 5. Badheka, Girjashankar Bhagavanji, 6. Bhat, Nanubhai Dayashankar. 7. Majli, Dattatraya Ramchandra 8. Joshi, Jagannath Vaman.

MAHOMEDAN REPRESENTAT ON ON SURAT MUNICIPALITY.

At a meeting of the Anjuman-e-Islam, Surat, held on Monday last under the presidentship of the Hon. Sardar Syed Ali El Edroos, it was unanimously resolved that the Anjuman extremely regret that the Collector of Surat and the Commissioner, Northern Division, were not kind enough to take into their consideration claims of the Mahomedan Community to be adequately represented on the Surat City Municipality.

PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 23,85,595-0-5; Lady Pirojbai Shapurji Broachn, Rs. 606; Parsee Well-wisher, Rs. 300; Sir Dinshaw D. Davar, Rs. 240; In pious memory of the late Mr. Furdoonji Muncherji Divecha, Rs. 151; Mr. Jehangir Dinshaw Davar, Rs. 120; Mr. Piroshah Bejonji Broacha, Rs. 100; Bai Meherbai Dinshaw Mistry, Rs. 60; Bai Maneckbai Shavakshah Mistry; Rs. 60; Bai Virbaiji Jehangir Davar, Rs. 60; A. S. A., Rs. 60; Mr. Cawasji Sorabji Pocha, Rs. 50; Mr Darabsha Bomanji Dubash, Rs. 40; Bai Hirabai Jehangir Davar, Rs. 36; Mr. Dhanjibhoy Bomanji, Rs. 25; Mr. Cawasji S. Minibeck, Rs. 25; Mr. Jamsetji A. Dalal, Rs. 24; Mr. Jamsetji Jehangir Davar, Rs. 24; Mr. Muncherji Hormusji Jehangir Banaji and Bai Avabai wife of Mr. Muncherji Hormusji Jehangir and Bai Dinbai daughter of Mr. Muncherji Hormusji Jehangirji Banaji, Rs. 20; Sums below Rs. 20; Total Rs. 445.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

During the 24-hours ended at 6 a.m., on Thursday, 46 attacks and 39 deaths, from plague and 3 attacks from small-pox were recorded in Bombay City. There were no cases of cholera, the plague attacks were reported as follows:—Worli 7, Mahim 6, Parel 6, Byculla 5, Umarkhadi 3, Sion 2, Sewri 2, Tardeo 2, Dhobi Talao 2, Mandvi 2, Fort (North) 2, Esplanade 1, Fanaswadi 1, Bhuleshwar 1, Kumbharwada 1, Mahalaxmi 1, Mazagon 1, and first Nagpada 1, The total mortality from all causes during the day was 130, as compared with 107 on the corresponding day of 1913 and 130 in 1912. Altogether 1,961 rats were caught by the Municipal rat-catchers on Wednesday, of which 148 were found to be plague infected. Of these latter, 21 were found in Dhobi Talao, 17 in Mandvi, 14 at Chukla, 12 in Dongri, and 8 each in Kumbharwada, Umarkhadi, and Market, and the rest in smaller numbers elsewhere.

The P. and O. Company's S. S. Arabia, with the homeward mails of the 4th instant arrived Aden, at 2 a.m., on Thursday, the 9th idem.

MORALITY AND HEALTH STATISTICS.

A further rise in the mortality returns of the city was noticed last week, as compared with the total of the week previous to it. There were 875 deaths, or 47 more than in the previous week. Of the total, 198 were cases of plague—compared with 129 of the week before—12 of small-pox, 10 of measles 79 of fever of all kinds, 3 of cholera, 21 of dysentery, 55 of diarrhœa, 56 of debinity 41 of old age, 238 of diseases of the respiratory system, 12 of tubercular diseases, 23 of still births 6 of premature birth, 1 of drowning and 2 of poison. The total number of births during the week under notice was 364, as compared with 338 in the week previous. Classified according to race and religion, the mortality was as fellows:—Jains 45, Brahmins 42, Lingayats 4, Bhatias 5, Hindus of other castes 299, Hindus of low castes 66, Mussulmans 171, Parsis 16, Jews 3, Native Christians 30, Eurasians 2, Europeans 5, unknown caste 1.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The following is a statement of plague deaths reported to have occurred in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 4th April 1914:—Bombay City, 198; Hyderabad District, 4; Sukkur District, 1; Karachi District, 71; Ahmedabad District, 4; Kaira District, 1; Surat District, 51; Thana District, 9; East Khandesh District, 19; Poona District, 14; Ahmednagar District, 6; Satara District, 41; Kolaba District, 31; Ratnagiri District, 4; Belgaum District, 20; Dharwar District 35; Bijapur District, 21; Kanara District, 1; Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States, 42; Cutch State, 27; Kathiawar Agency, 38; Rewa Kantha Agency, 2; Total, 640.

LA SCALA.

GIGANTIC HOLIDAY BILL.

The first programme presented by La Scala comprised of artistes from the Bandmann-Rickard circuit of theatres created a most favourable impression on the many visitors to the theatre during the week, and if the second edition, which is advertised for presentation this evening is of a similar standard of excellence, the public will be assured that the new enterprise is about to succeed and carry out the many good things which have been promised. The new bill consists of eight artistes, each more or less a "star" in its own particular line. Farr and Farrland who are advertised as "the dude and the amiable ass" are said to be patter comedians of exceptional ability, and from what Calcutta states of them, they manage to keep the house in a perpetual roar of laughter. Another new turn will be the Richard Brothers, who hail from America and are clever gymnasts of great merit. Alberto the Great has a novel conjuring exhibition to present, and is well supported in his bewildering mysticisms by Miss Pixie Laing, a clever and accomplished young lady. The picture programme is reported to be a splendid holiday selection, and the combination promises to be an entertainment of a very high order.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

An "At Home" of members and their friends will be held at the Society's Rooms on Thursday the 16th April at 6 p.m. at 6, Apollo Street, Fort.

A LA SCALA STAR.

MISS PIXIE LAING

Opens to-night with Albert "The Great" at La Scala.

SPORTING NEWS.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT,

FIRST ROUND.

G. I. P. RY. "A" (12), BEAT CRUSADERS (1).

This game in the first round of the above tournament was played on the Oval on Thursday, when a very one-sided game ended in a victory for the Railway team by the big margin of eleven goals, the scores being twelve goals to one. The most remarkable feature of the game was the solitary goal scored by the Crusaders, while nine goals to the bad. This should serve as an object lesson to the teams who are inclined to take their opponents too lightly. "Security is mortal's chiefest enemy." It was not quite a fluky goal, as the Railway halves having come up too far, the Crusaders had only the backs and the goal-keeper to beat, which they did for once at least and it should serve as a solatium to their lowered feelings. It was a very one-sided affair from start to finish, goals being registered in quick succession. The Crusaders were very inoffensive and did not or could not offer any resistance with the result that they were severely drubbed by the Railwaymen, each and every one of whom was of course, a shining light in a perfect scoring vein. Against a week defence, the Railway forwards well-supported throughout by their half-line, showed every conceivable form of dodging dribbling and tackling, scoring how

At this stage the Crusaders scored through Julius.

(10) Edwards.
(11) Hebberd.
(12) Hebberd.

THE GAME.

The game opened without much spirit five minutes after advertised time. But the first string of the G. I. P., who faced the band-stand, soon got going. A short corner was neutralised by "sticks," but on returning Hebberd registered the first point.

G. I. P. R. "A" ..... One.
Crusaders ..... Nil.

Returning to the attack a short corner was forced, which yielded another short-corner from which Edwards found the net via the foot of a defender, ere the game was seven minutes old.

G. I. P. R. "A" ..... Two
Crusaders ..... Nil.

Within two minutes, some good passing work resulted in Ramos registering a further point.

G. I. P. R. "A" ..... Three
Crusaders ..... Nil.

The Railway forwards were settling to good combined work, and forced a short corner which proved abortive. It was not till the game was seventeen minutes old however, that Hebberd crowned a pretty run, by neatly tapping into goal.

G. I. P. R. "A" ..... Four.
Crusaders ..... Nil.

The Crusaders, were now putting up a half hearted defence. Nazareth, with the aid of his thigh stayed a good shot from Ramos, but Hebberd would not be denied. and five minutes after his last point, he again put his side ahead by tapping in well.

G. I. P. R. "A" ..... Five.
Crusaders ..... Nil.

The pressure by the Railway quintette continued unabated, and Nazareth was responsible for some good saves. Four minutes before the close of the initial period. Edwards found the net with a good shot.

G. I. P. R. "A" ..... Six.
Crusaders ..... Nil.

The Railway were unable to add to their score in the initial period although they pressed hard, the teams changing sides with the score sheet as follows:—

G. I. P. R. "A." ..... Six.
Crusaders ..... *nil*

The second half was practically a repetition of the first, the front line playing if anything a better game during this period. Edwards was the first to set the score ahead, with a doggy run and a job which found the net.

G. I. P. R. "A." ..... Seven.
Crusaders ..... *nil.*

The Crusaders paid a flying visit to their opponents territory, but the ball was transferred quickly to the other end. Driver three times essayed to penetrate the defence and had "hard lines" in failing. Seven minutes after the last goal and nine minutes from the restart, Edward picked up well from a good pass by Ramos, and again put his side ahead.

G. I. P. R. "A." ..... Eight.
Crusaders ..... nil.

Two minutes later Hebberd made one of his capital tricky runs and tapped in neatly.

G. I. P. R. "A." ..... Nine.
Crusaders ..... nil.

The Railway forwards romped round the defence, and kept them in their "25." Hebberd tested Nazereth with a stiff shot, which ran up the goalkeepers body and thence found the top of the net. A "Twenty-five bully" was ordered, and shortly after came the surprise of the match. The Crusaders getting away on the right wing went down the field, and from a melee a pass was directed across the centre from which Julius scored.

G. I. P. R. "A." ..... Nine.
Crusaders ..... One.

The Railway forwards now played hard for a short span, and it was not long before Edwards taking the clearance of a shot from Driver registered the tench point for his side.

G. I. P. R. "A" ..... Ten
Crusaders ..... One

Nazareth was responsible for some good saves, but he could stay the onslaught for no more than two minutes, when Hebberd again capped one of his good runs by neatly tapping into goal.

G. I. P. R. "A" ..... Eleven
Crusaders ..... One

The last goal came six minutes before the call of time, when Hebbred again made a brilliant run, which he gently tapped into goal.

G. I. P. R. "A" ..... Twelve
Crusaders ..... One

They Railway team continued the pressure, but were unable to add to the score before the call of time.

FINAL SCORES.

G. I. P. R. "A" ..... Twelve
Crusaders ..... One

The teams were as follows:—

G. I. P. R. "A":—Patterson, goal; Alcock and Eagle, backs; Clarey, Brown and Powell, halves; Ramos, Hebberd, Driver, Edwards and Sinclair, forwards.

The Crusaders—Nazareth, goal; Caesar and Albuquerque, backs; Allelvia, Felix, and Cardazo, halves; Cavalo, Pinto Custania, Julius and Demello.

Referees:—Messrs. Ward and Singleton.

RESULTS UP TO-DATE.

(1) Parsi Cyclists beat Parsi Pioneers 0-0, 2-0.

(2) Parsi Hockey Association beat Albion United 3-2.

(3) Grand Medicals beat Eastern Telegraph, 2-0.

(4) Cyclists, B.V.R. beat Young Cricketers' H.C., 1-0.

(5) Lusitanians beat Young Parsis, 9-0.

(6) Sherwood Foresters beat Pioneers, 4-0.

(7) R.G.A. (Bombay) beat Byculla H. C., 2-0.

(8) Y.M.C.A. beat Institute Luso-Indiano 3-0.

(9) Customs A,C. beat G.I.P.R. "B" 5-0.

(10) G.I.P.R. "A" beat Crusaders, 12-1.

FIXTURES FOR NEXT WEEK.

(All games are of the second round except that of Wednesday between Bombay Gymkhana and Jhansi Railway Institute.)

SATURDAY, APRIL 11TH.

Grant Medical College v. Parsi Cyclists Sporting Club.

MONDAY, THE 13TH APRIL.

Parsi Hockey Association v. R. G. A., Colaba.

TUESDAY, THE 14TH APRIL.

Lusitanian Sporting Club v. Y. M. C. A.

WEDNESDAY, THE 15TH APRIL.

Bombay Gymkhana v. Jhansi Railway Institute.

THURSDAY, THE 16TH APRIL.

G. I. P. Ry. "A" v. Customs Athletic Club.

FRIDAY, THE 17TH APRIL.

Cyclists Hockey Club (B. V. R.) v Sherwood Foresters.

SATURDAY, THE 18TH APRIL.

2nd Dorsets v. winners Bombay Gymkhana-Jhansi Railway Institute match.

N.B.—All games commence at 5-30 p.m.

MATHERAN GYMKHANA RACES.

(To be run on April 11th and 13th)

The following is the complete list of Entrances for the Races. Most of the animals are on the Hill, as well as a number of persons well-known in racing circles. There are several jockeys here already. A band from Bombay will play on each afternoon. Admission to enclosures Rs. 2 and Re. 1. A Special Train will run from Bombay each morning returning to Bombay the same evening.

MURISON PLATE.

1. Mr. A. A. Rehaman's Creditor; 2. Mr. P. R. Naik's Agent; 3. Mr. A. J. DeSouza Maasal; 4. Mr. Yacoob Swedami's Turkish General; 5. Mr. Abdoola Mana's Abdul Aziz; 6. Mr. Kanaya Narsing's Sando; 7. Mr. S. A. Wahed's Yama; 8. Mr. Shaik Esmail's Bazaar Beg; 9. Mr. Shaik Esmail's The Vulture; 10. Mr. Shaik Esmail's Maliah; 11. Mr. Ahmed Azami's Crisis; 12. Mr. Ebrahim Mana's Ready Money; 13. Mr. Ebrahim Azzami's Young Syed; 14. Mr. Shaikh Suleman's Sir Malt; 15. Mr. Oomar's Chechan.

THE ADAMJI PEERBHOY PLATE.

1. Mr A. A. Rehaman's Creditor; 2. Mr. P. R. Naik's Agent; 3. Mr. A. J. DeSouza's Maasal; 4. Mr. Abdoolla Mana's Abdul Aziz; 5. Mr. Kanays Narsing's Sando; 6. Mr. Shaikh Esmail's Bazar Beg; 7. Mr. Shaikh Esmail's The Vulture; 8. Mr. Shaikh Esmail's Maliah; 9. Mr. Ahmed Azami's Crisis; 10. Mr. Ebrahim Mana's Ready Money; 11. Mr. Ebrahim Azzami's Young Syed; 12. Mr. Shaikh Sooleman's Sir Malt.

OLYMPIA PLATE

1. Mr. Noor Mahomed's Ameer; 2. Mr. Fardu Abdul's Marigold; 3. Mr. Babaji Bhagu's New Heron; 4. Mr. Laxman Lingoji's Piara; 5. Mr. Bhumaya Balaya's New Red Breast; 6. Mr. Kanava Narsing's Red Breast, 7. Mr. Ganpat Laxman's Bobby; 8. Mr. Narayan Lingoji's Jarvi.

THE BEG PLATE.

1. Mr. Noor Mahomed's Ameer; 2. Mr. Fardu Abdul's Marigold; 3. Mr. Babaji's Bhagu's New Heron; 4. Mr. Laxman Lingoji's Piara; 5. Mr. Bhumaya Balaya's New Red Breast; 6. Mr. Kanaya Narsing's Red Breast, 7. Mr. Ganpat Laxman's Bobby; 8. Mr. Narayan Lingoji's Jarvi.

THE CHOWK PLATE.

1. Mr. A. A. Rehman's Creditor; 2. Mr. P. R. Naik's Agent; 3. Mr. A. J. DeSouza's Maasal; 4. Mr. Yacoob Swedami's Turkish General; 5. Adoola Mana's Abdul Aziz; 6. Mr. Kanaya Narsing's Sando; 7. Mr. S. A. Wahad's Yama; 8. Mr. Shaikh Esmail's Bazar Beg; 9. Mr. Shaikh Esmail's The Vulture; 10 Mr. Shaikh Esmail's Maliah; 11. Mr. Ahmed Azami's Crisis; 12 Mr. Ebrahim Mana's Ready Money; 13. Mr. Ebrahim Azzami's Young Syed; 14 Mr. Shaikh Suleman's Sir Malt; 15. Mr. Oomer's Chechan.

THE WILLINGDON PLATE.

1. Mr. A. A. Rehman's Creditor; 2. Mr. P. R. Naik's Agent; 3. Mr. A. J. DeSouza's Maasal; 4. Mr. Yacoob Swedami's Turkish General; 5. Mr. Abdoola Mana's Abdul Aziz; 6. Mr. Kanaya Narsing's Sando; 7. Mr. Shaikh Esmail's Bazar Beg; 8. Mr. Shaikh Esmail's The Vulture; 9. Mr. Shaikh Esmail's Maliah; 10. Mr. Ahmed Azami's Crisis; 11. Mr. Ebrahim Mana's Ready Money; 12. Mr. Ebrahim Azzami's Young Syed; 13. Mr. Shaikh Suleman's Sir Malt.

THE CONSOLATION PLATE

1. Mr. A. A. Rehman's Creditor, 2. Mr. P. R. Naik's Agent; 3. Mr. A. J. DeSouza's Maasal; 4. Mr. Yacoob Swedami's Turkish General; 5. Mr Abdoola Mana's Abdul Aziz; 6. Mr. S. A. Wahad's Yama; 7. Mr. Shaikh Esmail's Bazar Beg; 8. Mr. Shaikh Esmail's The Vulture; 9. Mr. Shaikh Esmail's Maliah; 10. Mr. Ahmed Azami's Crisis; 11. Mr. Ebrahim Mana's Ready Money; 12. Mr. Ebrahim Azzami's Young Syed; 13. Mr. Shaikh Suleman's Sir Malt; 14. Mr. Oomar's Chechan.

THE MATHERAN RAILWAY PLATE.

1. Mr. C. C. Gore's Autocrat; 2. Mr. T Caffrey's Tatwall; 3. Mr. T. Caffrey's Garry Owen; 4. Mr Narayan Lingoji's Snuff.

LAWN TENNIS

BOMBAY GYMKHANA TOURNAMENT

DOUBLES HANDICAP.

There was one more game yesterday in connection with the Handicap Doubles, Bartlett and Hutcheson having to give Chilton and Hoare 4/6. This they proved quite equal to, in fact they won decisively in two sets. It was by no means a walk over, but the winners were always well placed and never really left the issue in doubt.

Result:—

Bartlett and Capt. Hutcheson. scr., beat Chilton and Heare, plus 4/6; 6-2, 6-3.

THE IRANIAN ASSOCIATION

The annual general meeting of the above Association will be held at Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, on Wednesday, 15th April, 1914, at 6-15 p.m. Standard Time.

DATES OR CRIMINAL SESSIONS IN BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

On the authority of the Chief Justice and other Judges of the Bombay High Court the following has been substituted for Rule 769 of the Bombay High Court Rules and will come into force on and after the 1st June 1914:—"Rule 769. Subject to such alterations as the Chief Justice may from time to time direct, the Criminal Sessions shall ordinarily commence on the following dates in each year unless such date shall fall on a Sunday or a close holiday, in which case they shall commence on the Court-day next succeeding:—January 25th, March 26th, July 4th, September 10th, November 20th. The Court shall sit daily (Sundays and close holidays excepted) unless the presiding Judge otherwise directs until the Jails are delivered."

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, April 10, 1914

To-day being Good Friday will be observed, according to journalistic custom, as a holiday in the office of the "Bombay Chronicle." There will, therefore, be no issue of the paper to-morrow Saturday.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

The suggestions recently made in the House of Commons for the settlement of the Ulster problem by a general scheme of Federation for the whole of the United Kingdom make it interesting to examine the constitutional and federal aspect of Home Rule. It has been held that a Home Rule measure, from the constitutional point of view, does not merely involve the grant of self-government to Ireland, but has a larger and a wider significance. It means a new departure in the Constitution of the United Kingdom. The adoption of Home Rule would undoubtedly lead ultimately to a Constitution different from that of to-day. But at the same time it cannot be denied that it would be the natural outcome of events, which follow the natural growth of British political life, and in no way tear away from the continuity of the past. It would be the next step after the grant of local self-government to the counties in 1888.

Though the movement for Home Rule since Mr. Gladstone's second Bill has decidedly been in the federal direction, the present Home Rule Bill does not establish a purely federal relation between Great Britain and Ireland. It retains a reduced number of Irish representatives in the House of Commons; but that it is understood, is meant to retain the foundation of a large scheme of a federal Parliament with other representatives of other self-governing units in the United Kingdom. Neither is the Bill on the basis of a dual form of government, since the Imperial Parliament retains its veto and retains its supremacy. Nor is it on the basis of colonial autonomy. For the Bill imposes many restrictions executive and legislative, restrictions as to taxation, the retention of the Customs, and safeguards for minorities, none of which any colony would tolerate for a moment. Confined to itself, the Irish question, therefore is neither a federal problem, nor a colonial problem, but a problem peculiar in itself. The Constitution of the United Kingdom would certainly present a very peculiar arrangement if the principle of Home Rule stopped with the granting of self-government to Ireland. But all difficulties would disappear the moment an application of its principles is extended to Scotland, England and Wales. Such extension would make way for a federal Constitution and would remove the difficulties involved in the presence of Irish representatives at Westminister, and the exercise of a British veto on Irish legislation. The suggestions of a federal solution made the other day, are not new; they have been made before by both parties. It is the declared policy of the Liberal party to follow the grant of Home Rule to Ireland with a similar extension later on to Scotland, England and Wales. The Unionist papers too were preaching Devolution in October, 1910, when the Veto Conference was sitting,—and Devolution is another word for Federalism or Home Rule all round. It is sometimes said that the extension of the federal principle to the United Kingdom is both reactionary and undesirable. It would bring again the days of a new Heptarchy. The movements of governments are more towards unification than towards disintegration. And it would be disastrous to reverse the process in the case of the United Kingdom. Modern Federations like the United States, Canada, Germany, Australia and South Africa are certainly unified Constitutions. But they have arisen from the unification of nations and colonies originally mutually independent. Federations start with a Customs Union, and a union for specific purposes. The German Empire began with the *Zollverein* (a Customs Union). Canada united in 1867, Australia in 1900, South Africa in 1909, their constituent colonies retaining their self-government and uniting in Federations for specific purposes. But it is said that it would be an unprecedented thing to reverse the process of unification by disuniting and splitting up a "United" Kingdom into self-governing units, mutually independent, though federally united. It is neither unprecedented, nor does it involve disintegration, or a change to looser ties. Devolution only means an extension of the functions of Local Government. It is only the logical development of self-government extended to the counties in 1888. And this has never been described as a reversion to the Heptarchy. It is necessary to unite countries and to hold them together; it is equally necessary for the central legislature, if it has to maintain its efficiency, to transfer a part of its growing and overgrown functions to the units composing the Union. The process of unification has its limits. To an extent it is necessary that countries should unite to attain a common standard, a common and a larger organic life. But it appears equally necessary that, after a time for specific purposes they should disunite. The business of the Central Government in modern times has grown to such an extent that a Central Legislature or a Central Executive has neither the time nor even the knowledge to deal with local questions, varying with local conditions, and demanding local knowledge. Its time is occupied with larger questions of policy, questions affecting the whole nation at large, questions of trade, defence, foreign relations, etc. It has not the time to go into questions affecting local areas. And even if it had, it has not the knowledge; nor can it deal with them as efficiently as a local legislature could. Local business must therefore be removed from the Central Legislature if the Parliamentary machine is not to break down, and if local questions are to receive adequate attention. This is the main ground for Devolution. (Decentralization as we call it here). Apart from that, one of the strong arguments for it is that it opens up and develops new sources of political vitality. And it also tends to remove local problems from party strife.

If the development of a larger local government is a necessity, the creation of local legislatures and local executives,—and this is Devolution,—is equally a necessity, for in modern governments the two are inseparable, and devolution in legislation involves devolution in administration. In any scheme of devolution, however, the problem always is in the distribution of powers between the central and local legislatures. In the case of Ireland the Home Rule Bill grants certain limited powers only, large powers being reserved by the Imperial Government. And it would be the same under any scheme of federation in the United Kingdom. The point to be noted is that limited powers would be granted to the federal units, and the powers would be delegated by the Imperial Parliament. Therein would lie its Imperial control and supremacy. The reservation of powers by the Imperial Government under the Home Rule Bill involves the retention of Irish representatives at Westminster, for the British Parliament would continue to legislate for Ireland. This would no doubt have its inconveniences. Their retention would affect its independence. And a middle course like Mr. Gladstone's "in and out" system (the Irish representatives voting for Irish purposes only) would destroy its stability. But these difficulties would disappear if, as is suggested, Home Rule were extended all round. The Imperial Parliament would thus be a Federal Parliament with Irish, Scotch, English and Welsh representatives. Such an arrangement would also facilitate ultimately the future inclusion of Colonial and Indian representatives, thereby creating a real Imperial Federal Parliament for Imperial purposes. The relationship between the United Kingdom and its self-governing units would under such an arrangement be neither entirely colonial nor entirely federal, but something that resembled both, and something also that partook of the advantages of both. There would not be the evils of colonial autonomy. Nor would there be the evils of the looser ties of existing Federations. The unity for common purposes would remain and federal cohesion would be greater and stronger. The supremacy of the Imperial Parliament would remain unbroken and indefeasible, for there would be restriction imposed on the legislative autonomy of the federal units, first of all, by the large reservation of powers by the Imperial Parliament; secondly, by the superior obligation of Imperial legislation; thirdly by the power and the exercise of the Imperial Veto; and lastly, by the action of the Imperial courts, or rather a Federal Judiciary like the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, declaring invalid any act of any federal unit which contravenes the restrictions imposed by the Imperial Parliament. These are, of course, great changes, perhaps rather startling to conservative minds, and they are, perhaps, as yet a long way off. But that something, in their nature, must ultimately be realised, if the integrity of the Empire is to be preserved, is, we think, inevitable.

THE ENTENTE CORDIALE.

The conflicting international interests of France and England long prevented a mutual understanding between the two nations. Indeed, towards the end of last century the relations between the two peoples had reached a particularly acute stage of mutual animosity and irritation, the offensive attitude of the English press towards France on account of the Dreyfus affair being repaid by the French in their criticism of the Boer War. But slowly this tide of bad feeling began to turn, and it was felt that neighbours as the English and French were, it was in their mutual interests to be on friendly terms with one another. Certain influences, chiefly, in the first instance, the splendid diplomacy and tact of the late King Edward, contributed to the clearing of the road to a happy realisation of mutual trust and friendship, and in 1903 public opinion in the two countries had so far improved that State visits were exchanged between the King and the President, in their respective capitals, for the first time since the early days of the Second Empire. This was followed by the famous Anglo-French Convention, which was signed on the 8th April, 1904. By this Convention France undertook not to interfere with the action of England in Egypt, England making a similar undertaking in regard to French influence in Morocco. France conceded certain of her fishing rights in Newfoundland,—a source of irritation between the two countries for nearly two hundred years,—in return for which England made several concessions to France in Africa, including that of the Los Islands off Sierra Leone and some rectifications of frontier on the Gambia and between the Niger and Lake Chad. Further, points of difference as to Siam, the New Hebrides and Madagascar were arranged, thus settling the outstanding questions between ourselves and the French in various parts of the world. This Convention marks the beginning of the "Entente Cordiale" which in the course of ten years has been a factor of extraordinary importance and value in international affairs. It has not only led to mutual like and respect between England and France, and what may be called a change of heart, but has strengthened the position of the two countries in questions where previously it was regarded as weak and doubtful. In view of this fact, and of the existence of several questions now pending between the two countries in regard to their interests in the Near East, the forthcoming visit of Their Majesties the King and Queen must be regarded as highly opportune. It goes wthout saying that Their Majesties will be treated with that splendid hospitality in which the French capital has no superior, and this artistically unique welcome to their Royal guests by the most gifted race in Europe will be another link in the chain of goodwill that now binds the two great people.

Although French politics at the moment are in a somewhat confused state owing to the forthcoming elections and to certain events following on the dramatic resignation of M. Caillaux, we are sure neither the French Government nor the Parisians will allow the situation to influence in the least the cordiality of their reception to the King and Queen. In spite of party controversies and political theories which are somewhat remote from practice, to which too many Frenchmen appear just at present to be unduly attached, in spite of parochial and personal aims which seem to dominate a considerable section of French public men, France may be depended upon, as always, to remember that she is one of the principal members of the European Commonwealth which is a system of forces held in equilibrium by their interaction, and to resist certain strains, which if she failed to do would lead inevitably to a crash in the European system.

Notes of the Day.

Lord and Lady Willingdon.

With the departure of Lord and Lady Willingdon yesterday, the rising of the High Court for the Long Vacation, and the exodus of the week-enders from the city for the Easter holidays, the Bombay season of 1913-14 may be said to be at an end. For their Excellencies it has been a very busy season. Few Governors of a Province have, in their first year of office, so thoroughly and closely entered into the many phases of social, public and business life of a great cosmopolitan city as has Lord Willingdon in Bombay; and seldom has a Governor's wife given so much of her time to visiting public and semi-public philanthropic institutions as Lady Willingdon. Days crowded with work of all descriptions have been followed by nights devoted to social duties, with engagements varying from the laying of foundation stones to the presentation of prizes sandwiched in the evenings, until many have wondered how their Excellencies have kept it up, and preserved through it all the fresh- ness and interest which has been such a [illegible] tinguishing characteristic of both Lord and Lady Willingdon throughout the season. They have never wearied of well-doing, and, if their presence at any gathering could help along any charitable or other institution they always found time to attend, and have invariably, judging by appearances, found pleasure in doing so. Their holidays in the hills has been well earned, but they will be very much missed in Bombay during the next six or seven months.

Indians in America.

The Asiatic Exclusion Bill, which aims at the permanent exclusion of all Asiatic labourers from the United States, is, as our readers are doubless aware, pending before Congress. As it stands, the Bill enumerates the class of excluded persons in this fashion: "All Hindu labourers, idiots, imbeciles, paupers, etc." It is an irony of fate that the American champions of Hindu exclusion point to the policy of the British self-governing Colonies as an unanswerable argument in their favour. On account of negotiations with the Japanese Government the General Asiatic Exclusion Bill will probably not be brought early before Congress, but some representatives from the Pacific Coast are so impatient that it is proposed to pass a Hindu Exclusion Bill without delay while the question of Asiatic immigration in general is being discussed with Japan.

The Gokuldas Tejpal Charities.

The Managing Committee of the Gokuldas Tejpal Charities have just issued the administration report of these Charities for the two years 1910-1911. Though we could have wished those responsible for the preparation of these reports to have issued them earlier, so far as the present report is concerned, it is a careful record of the management of the innumerable charitable, religious and educational institutions maintained out of the huge trust funds left by the late Mr. Gokuldas Tejpal. The amount originally set apart by this philanthropic Bhatia millionaire for the benefit of his fellow-men, amounted in course of time to eighteen and a half lakhs of which the larger sum is devoted to educational purposes. Mr. Gokuldas's munificence now maintains no less than 26 institutions. There are 12 educational institutions, two temples, several scholarships for Sanscrit study, and not least, the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital. He has also provided for poor Hindu widows, for orphans and destitute children, for the marriage as well as funeral ceremonies of the poor among Hindus. His benefactions are not only scattered everywhere in Bombay, but in some places in the mofussil too. In the words of Lord Sydenham, who presided over a function in connection with these charities, imagination fails to supply any idea of the number of people whose lives have been cheered and elevated as the result of the noble and far-reaching schemes of large-hearted men of the type of Mr. Gokuldas Tejpal and Mr. N. M. Wadia,—men, who knew no distinctions of caste, race or creed, whatsoever, but who felt equally for all.

Increased Taxation for Delhi.

In a previous note on the Delhi Municipality a few days ago we drew attention to the fact that the Municipality was on the verge of bankruptcy and had decided upon raising a loan to meet the deficit. We now learn that the Chief Commissioner, Mr. Hailey, has vetoed the proposal of a loan, "there being obviously no means of providing for its repayment." Mr. Hailey points out that it remains for the Municipal Committee either to reduce the proposed scale of expenditure or to increase the income by taxation. The Committee, after lengthy discussion, has just passed a resolution that the Government be asked to notify that the house tax may be raised to 5 pice in the rupee, that immediate steps be taken to re-examine the accounts with a view to increasing the revenue and decreasing the expenses, and that, if in October, 1914, when the revised budget is being prepared, the Committee's finances show that such additional taxation is unnecessary, the demand of house tax can be reduced by 1, 2 or 3 pice as may be necessary. Compared with other towns in the Punjab, Delhi is already heavily taxed and the proposed increase in the house-tax is likely to be unpopular with the thiest portion of the inhabitants, and have not much reason to complain, as rents have gone up very appreciably in the city from the time of the Durbar and are likely to go up still more.

A Theological College in India.

The opening of the new buildings of the United Theological College at Bangalore on the 4th instant marks the completion of a remarkable enterprise. Provision has been made in the institution not only for efficient instruction in all branches of Christian theology, but in the religions of India and in Sanscrit and vernacular literatures. The missionary societies supporting the College are the London Missionary Society, the Wesleyan Missionary Society, the American Board of Commissioners, the Arcot Mission of the Dutch Reformed Church of America, the United Free Church of Scotland, and a Committee of friends in Denmark. There is a staff of five Professors, one of whom is an Indian. It is hoped that the College will [illegible] the nucleus of the Indian Christian [illegible] of the future.

SHOOTING DOWN OF WORKMEN.

THE RIOTING AT LENA GOLD FIELDS.

RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT CENSURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 9.

After a protracted debate on an interpellation regarding the disturbances in the Lena Gold Fields in which the Ministers of Commerce and Interior attributed the riots to the hardships under which the workmen lived, and described the conduct of the Lena Company as reprehensible, the Duma adopted a resolution, by 166 to 64, censuring the Government for neglecting to take measures to prevent shooting down workmen on strike.

This refers to the trouble that took place at the Lena Gold Fields so far back as April 1912, when rioting ensued. Soldiers were summoned who fired on the workmen, killing 107 and wounding 70.

FIGHTING IN TORREON.

EXPELLED SPANIARDS ARRIVE AT JUAREZ.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, April 8.

Six hundred Spaniards, who were expelled from Torreon when the town was captured by General Villa, arrived at Juarez at day-break.

BRITISH ADMIRAL TO TAKE CARE OF SPANIARDS.

LONDON, April 9.

The Admiral commanding the British Naval Squadron in Mexican waters, has been instructed to take care of the Spaniards at Tampico, where fighting is in progress.

FIGHTING IN ALBANIA.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS AT BITLIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 8.

A telegram from Bitlis reports that all is quite, and that troops have arrived there.

INSURRECTION AT KORYTZA.

SURRENDER OF INSURGENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

DURAZZO, April 9.

It appears that the Albanian Government has mastered the situation at Korytza and that the insurgents have surrendered. The movement is regarded as suppressed.

EGYPTIAN OFFICER AND THE PORTE.

DEATH SENTENCE MAY CAUSE TROUBLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 9.

The Anglo-Mussulman world in Egypt is greatly perturbed over an unconfirmed report that the Egyptian officer, Aziz Ali, who organised the Arab resistance in Cyrenaica, has been sentenced to death in Constantinople.

The charges have not been published, but it is stated, that he was charged with the mismanagement of Government funds in Tripoli.

"The Times" in an editorial says, that if a judicial murder has been perpetrated, the relations between Turkey and Egypt will be seriously affected; and probably not only between Turkey and Egypt.

CROWN PRINCE OF ROUMANIA'S RUSSIAN TOUR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 8.

The Crown Prince and Princess of Roumaina have left Tsarskoe Selo after a week's visit.

OBITUARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 9.

The death is announced of Miss Lilla Strong, the educationalist; also of Mr. Robert Forrest, formerly of the Irrigation branch of the Public Works Department in India.

ENGLISH TEAM FOR INTERNATIONAL POLO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 9.

"The Times" announces that the standard of the British polo players in Madrid has fallen short of the expectations. It is expected that the English team against America will be composed of Captains Tomkinson, Palmes, Barrett and Lockett.

MURDER OF FRENCH AVIATORS.

BODIES FOUND IN A VALLEY.

MOORS SUPPOSED TO BE PERPETRATORS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 9.

The bodies of a captain and a corporal of the French Aviation Corps who were flying from Casablanca to Fez on the 5th inst., were found in the valley of the Wad Buregreb on the following day. It is believed that they had landed owing to an accident and were murdered by the Moors as they were walking to the nearest French post. No trace of their aeroplane has been discovered.

DETENTION OF A GERMAN AERONAUT.

EMPEROR WILLIAM WRITES TO THE TSAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BERLIN, April 9.

According to the newspapers, Emperor William has written a personal letter to the Tsar regarding an aeronaut who was detained at Perm on a charge of espionage, after he had made a record balloon voyage from Germany. The Emperor requests the Tsar to do his best speedily to close an unpleasant incident.

BREACH OF AIR-LAWS.

GERMAN OFFICER CONVICTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETERSBURG, April 9.

A German Reserve officer, Michevsky, has been sentenced at Warsaw to three months confinement in a fortress for flying over fortified territory without permission. A charge of espionage was dismissed.

ANGLO-ITALIAN AGREEMENT.

HOW ITALY HAS BENEFITED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, April 8.

Speaking in the Senate, the Marquis di San Giuliano said that the Anglo-Italian agreement had facilitated Italy's first steps towards the development of her economic interests in Asia-Minor and the Eastern Mediterranean.

FALL IN CANADIAN PACIFIC SHARES.

CANADIAN RAILWAY COMMISSION'S DECISION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 8.

The Canadian Pacific shares have fallen by nearly six dollars in London on the decision of the Canadian Railway Commission at Ottawa ordering substantial reductions in the freight-rates westward of the Great Lakes.

The case has been pending for a decade and a demand for a reduction was supported by the Boards of Trade, the Farmers' Associations and others.

ALDERMANSHIP OF CHICAGO.

NINE WOMEN CANDIDATES OVERWHELMINGLY DEFEATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 8.

Nine women candidates for an aldermanship in Chicago have been overwhelmingly defeated. The majority of women supported the male candidates, but outside Chicago the women voters succeeded in closing a thousand bar-rooms in smaller cities and towns.

AUSTRALIAN IMMIGRATION.

GRANT BY COMMONWEALTH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MELBOURNE, April 8.

The conference of Premiers has concluded after very successful sittings. The conference expressed gratification at the Prime Minister's intimation that the Commonwealth was prepared to contribute £150,000 yearly to promote immigration.

COLD WAVE IN C. P.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 9.

A cold wave has reached the Central Provinces where temperatures are 20 to 27 degs. below normal.

RIGHT OF A GERMAN SOLDIER.

NEW REGULATIONS FOR USE OF WEAPONS.

USE OF ARMY BY CIVIL AUTHORITIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BERLIN, April 8.

The new regulations regarding the use of weapons by the military forces have been published. They recognise the right of a soldier to use weapons to repel attacks on the honour of himself or others, and, with regard to internal disorders, emphasise that it is the duty of the civil authorities to suppress them at their inception; but when the military is eventually called in, the military commander shall assume command.

ULSTER CRISIS.

LIEUT.-GENERAL EWART'S SUCCESSOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 8.

It is officially announced that Lieutenant-General Sir H. C. Sclater succeeds Lieutenant-General Sir J. S. Ewart as Adjutant-General to the Forces.

SETTLEMENT TO BE FORCED UPON PARTY LEADERS.

The opinion is gaining strength among the members of the back benches of the House of Commons that the Ulster settlement must, as a last resort, be forced upon the party leaders.

CARLOW HUNT RACES ABANDONED.

The Carlow Hunt races have been abandoned, the farmers of the county of Carlow having requested the withdrawal of the Military Cup as a protest against the attitude of the Curragh officers.

ADJOURNMENT OF HOUSE OF COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 8.

The House of Commons has adjourned until the 14th instant.

CAPTAIN WHITE'S SCUFFLE WITH POLICE.

PROSECUTION WITHDRAWS CASE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 8.

Captain White, who was arrested in Dublin last month on a charge of assaulting the police, has been discharged. The prosecution withdrew the case, and Captain White said that the whole matter was due to a misunderstanding.

Captain White headed a procession of the unemployed at Dublin on Mar. 13 to seek an interwiew with the Lord Mayor. The police charged the crowd with batons. Captain White, who was brandishing a stick, was arrested on a charge of assaulting an inspector, a sergeant, two constables and a mail-van driver.

BERI-BERI AMONG THE LASCARS ON SUTLEJ.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April, 8.

Another case of beri-beri has occurred among the Lascars on the steamer Sutlej at Birkenhead. The other cases are progressing satisfactorily.

FORTHCOMING ROYAL VISIT TO PARIS.

TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE "ENTENTE CORDIALE."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, April 9.

In connection with the forthcoming visit of the King and Queen, the newspapers publish articles and interviews with prominent people, including M. Doumergue and Mr. M. Pichon, on the subject of the approaching tenth anniversary of the "Entente Cordiale," dwelling on the value of Anglo-French friendship.

LIVERPOOL COTTON FIRE.

TRAGIC DEATH OF A FIREMAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 8.

A fireman perished in the big cotton fire at Liverpool yesterday. His body was found in a cellar. It is supposed that he fell into it and was there drowned by the water poured on the flames.

Rai Bahadur Lala Baij Nath has accepted the presidentship of the eigth United Provinces Social Conference which is to be held at Meerut on Monday, the 13th instant. Rai Bahadur Baij Nath presided over the Indian Social Conference fifteen years ago.

RAJABAZAR BOMB CASE.

WHO WROTE "LIBERTY" PAMPHLET.

PRESS MANAGER'S EVIDENCE.

The proceedings yesterday were mainly occupied in recording the evidence of Rai Charan Roy, Manager of the Lokenath Press Calcutta. He stated that Kalipado was once employed there as a compositor, and he explained how the police raided the place and carried off the type used for printing the "Liberty" pamphlets. In cross-examination this witness said it would have been impossible for Kalipado to compose the pamphlet in the press without his knowledge, and the Lokenath being a hand-press, Kalipado could not have had it printed without the knowledge of the other men.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 9.

Evidence in the Rajabazar Bomb Case to-day was of interest in that it dealt with the printing of the Liberty" pamphlets.

The cross-examination went to show the impossibility of Kalipado having composed the pamphlet in question.

Rai Charan Roy manager of the Lokenath Press in 26 Amherst Street deposed to Kalipado having been employed at the Press as a compositor. Kalipado had worked in the press from October 1912 to 6th October 1913. He had also worked between the 10th and the 16th November last. Several police officers raided the press and took away the types in connection with the printing of the "Liberty" pamphlets.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bagram, the witness said he could not swear that the signatures in the attendance book were Kalipado's. The witness knew Roman types. There was some difference between the "gs" in the white and the pink pamphlets. The pattern of the "g" was very common. The witness did not remember to have seen the quality of the pink papers in his press. There was enough work in the press to keep Kalipado engaged between the 10th and 16th November. He did not believe that Kalipado could do extra work besides his prescribed work. During the days it would be impossible for Kalipado to compose the the "Liberty" pamphlet in the press without attracting the attention of the witness. The compositors had nothing to do with printing. The Lokenath was a hand press and it required three men to work it. It would be impossible for Kalipado to get the pamphlet printed without the knowledge of the three pressmen. It was also impossible for Kalipado to get the work printed without the knowledge of the witness. Paper had to be moistened before it is put to a hand press. The glaze on the "Liberty" pamphlets went to show that they had been turned of a "dry" press. In the opinion of witness the pamphlets had been printed in a machine press as there was the embossed impression of the types in the back. There was no hot Press in the Lokenath Press. The capital "gs" in the "Liberty" pamphlets were very common and so was the style of the "w". In fact the types used in printing the pamphlet were common, to several printing presses in Calcutta. No impression of the "Liberty" pamphlet was found on the Tympan although Mr. Norton looked for it.

Mahomed Jan, the head pressman was in the press during the seven days in November when Kalipado worked as a compositor. Inspectors Mahendra and Jitendra accompanied the witness to Mahomed Jan's house. Mahomed Jan could not be found. The pressman's statement was recorded by the police. The pressmen would not print anything without the written order of witness. Ordinary people would not be able to detect the difference between an American, long primer and a modern pica "g" Mr. Denham, Mr. Lowman and Mr. Petrie made a thorough examination of the pink paper in the press, but did not find any of the "Liberty pamphlets. Quality One form of a catalogue was printed till the 6th December last. There was not a single mistake of any kind whatever in the leaflet excepting one or two cases of wrong fount. The leaflet appeared to have been carefully proof read. He had never seen Kalpado reading proofs.

JUDGE COMPELS WITNESS TO ANSWER QUESTION.

The cross-examination of Sub-Inspector Mahendra Mukherji, the overnight witness, was resumed by Mr. Sen on Wednesday.

Mr. Sen: Who pointed out the man to you?—His features were described to me. On the morning of the 26th I received certain information from a man and arrested him in College Street.

Not from Baroda?—No; I have an objection to disclosing his name.

This man is a cocaine eater?—I dont know.

What information had you?—I cannot disclose it.

Mr. Sen (to the judge): Is the man entitled to withhold the information?

The Judge asked the witness to answer the question.

Witness: I received information to the effect that Kalipado was proceeding along College Street.

Where did he meet you?—In College Street about the same time that I arrested the man.

Where?—In the vicinity of the scene of the arrest, towards the northern side of College Street?

What did he tell you exactly at that spot?—That the man was proceeding along College Street. I met the informr by accident and not by appointment. I am not going to disolose it.

But have you been asked to do so?—Not by appointment. I knew the informer before then. It was by accident.

I do not call it an accident, though you may call it so. How long have you known this informer?—He is not an informer actually. He is a man that I have known for the last three or four years.

Yourself, the informer and Kalipado happended to be there by chance?—Yes.

You must explain more clearly.

The Judge: There is a third possibility.

Mr. Sen: It is not clear to me and I want it made clear to the jury. The Judge disallowed further questions on the point.

Witness said that after Kalipado's arrest, Jotindra Biswas came out of his shop. Witness showed him the "Liberty" leaflets in Kalipado's possession.

Mr. Burt, Superintendent of Police, Hooghly, deposed to the search of the residence of the accused Suresh Chunder Chaudhury at Thastara, where the latter was working as a teacher. He said that he received instructions by telegram to search the place. He went to the house with other officers and searched it in the presence of Suresh on the 25th November last. Among other things seized was a letter purporting to have been written by one Biroja about some new paper, to the accused. A copy of the New Testament was seen on that day with the name of Dinesh Chunder Das Gupta in it. Witness did not seize the book on that date, but on the following day read in the papers that Dinesh Chunder was an accused in the Rajabazar bomb case and so had his quarters searched again on the 27th and the book seized. Suresh who was not arrested on the first day had absconded by that time. Suresh had stated to the witness on the first day that he did not know who Dinesh was.

After further evidence the hearing was adjourned.

NEWFOUNDLAND SEALERS' RELIEF FUND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 9.

The King and the Queen have given £100 and £50 respectively to the Newfoundland Sealers' Relief Fund which already amounts to £2,423, for London alone. The Canadian Parliament has voted £2,000.

JAPANESE INTERESTS IN CHINA.

QUESTION IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 8.

At question time in the House of Commons, Sir John Rees asked whether Japan had acquired a controlling interest in the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company, also whether the Government proposed to take action to protect British interests in Yangtse by assisting China with a loan for purchasing the aforesaid Company and the Hanyehping Corporation, which had also been acquired by Japan.

Mr. Acland replied in the negative regarding the Company, and added that the Government was fully alive to the necessity of safeguarding British interests in Yangtse but there could be no question of a loan.

AUSTRIAN TREASURY LOAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

VIENNA, April 8.

Applications for the Treasury loan exceeded £91,000,000. A great majority accepted the condition that the bonds should not be negotiated for another six months.

JAPANESE ETIQUETTE.

SUPPOSED DEATH OF DOWAGER-EMPRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 9.

It is contrary to the etiquette of Japan to admit the death of a Royal personage, but it appears certain from obvious official circumlocutions that the Dowager-Empress died last night.

KING OF SWEDEN.

"OPERATION ENTIRELY SUCCESSFUL."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

STOCKHOLM, April 9.

The operation on the King was entirely successful. It took seventy-five minutes. The surgeons found a superficial, non-malignant ulcer in the lower stomach.

GRAND TRUNK ISSUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 9.

Underwriters have been saddled with 53 per cent. of the Grand Trunk issue.

SEGREGATION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

PROTEST FROM JAPAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

VICTORIA (British Columbia) April 9.

The Japanese Consul at Vancouver has protested to the City Council against segregation of Japanese school-children. He says that most undesirable relations will arise between Canada and Japan if such legislation is passed.

Official and Personal.

Lord and Lady Willingdon left Bombay yesterday for Mahableshwar, and will not return to Bombay until November. Instead of going by the ordinary route to their summer headquarters Lord and Lady Willingdon went by launch to Dharamtar, a run of about an hour and a half, and from there they motored to the hill station. The departure from Bombay, at 8-30 yesterday morning, was private, and only officials were at the Apollo Bunder to see their Excellencies off, amongst them being Mr. Mr. S. M. Edwardes, Commissioner of Police and Mr. Fazulbhoy Chinoy, Sheriff. The Governor and Lady Willingdon, after exchanging a few words with those present at the Bunder, stepped on board the Government motor launch Diamond, of which a naval officer was in charge, and the launch quickly conveyed them across the harbour towards their destination.

The death is announced of Lady Leslie Porter, wife of Sir Leslie Porter, formerly Officiating Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, at Hatherleigh, Devon, on the 8th instant.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 9.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Major E. A. C. Mathews I.M.S., 10th Lancers is appointed Honorary Surgeon to the Viceroy.

Major Johnson 47th Sikhs and Gray 57th Rifles are promoted Lieut.-Colonels.

Captain R. Hodgins, Civil Employ, is transferred to the supernumerary list.

Lieut.-Colonels, R. R. Berkley, Supernumerary List, H. H. Southey 35th Horse, and Colonel L. B. Roe I.M.S., retire from the service.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Captain Maclean, 104th Rifles is appointed Cantonment Magistrate, Baroda.

It is notified that the Consulate General for the Argentine Republic at Calcutta has been reduced to the rank of a Vice-Consulate and Mr. C. W. Rhodes will remain in charge.

Captain H. J. Mackenzie, 51st Sikhs is employed with the Frontier Militia.

Mr. R. E. Holland is confirmed as Deputy Secretary, Foreign Department, and Mr. L. W. Reynolds is re-appointed to the effective list of the Political Department.

Lieut.-Colonel C. Archer will officiate as Resident, first class, and Agent in Baluchistan vice Lieut.-Col. Ramsay granted six months' leave.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 9.

The 4th Rajputs arrive at Karachi from Colombo on the 11th instant, and proceed to Multan pending accomodation being available at their permanent station at Ferozepure. Their depot now at Fatehgarah rejoins at head-quarters prior to the units proceeding to Ferozepore.

Lieut.-Col. Tod is appointed a General Staff Officer, First Grade, at the Army Head Quarters, vice Col. Cobb from the 1st April 1914.

Lieut.-Col. Southey, 35th Horse, has been permitted to retire from 2nd June 1914.

Major Armitage, Royal Garrison Artillery, has been posted on promotion to No. 61 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, at Aden.

Lt. Fowl 40th Pathans, has been selected for appointment as a probationer in the Political Department of the Government of India.

Capt. Acland 11th Lancers is permitted to resign his Commission from 28th February 1914.

Major Paleogues, 25th Punjabis, and Capt. Vaughan Sawyer, 83rd Infantry, are permitted to retire from 24th March and 17th April, respectively.

The death is reported of Major W. J. Vernour, D.S.O., 1st Battallion Dublin Fusiliers at Home on 6th April.

Lieut. M. A. H. Scott, R.E., is transferred from the Lucknow to the Secunderabad Division Military Works.

ALL INDIA PLAGUE STATISTICS.

WEEK ENDING 4TH APRIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 9.

During the week ending 4th April, the deaths from plague in India were 13,456 against 15,732 seizures. Provincial figures were:—United Provinces 5,359 deaths; the Punjab, 3,102; Bombay, 718; Bihar and Orissa 3,653; Madras, 44; Bengal, 36; Burma, 262; and Frontier Provinces, 723.

A NEW P. & O. VESSEL.

The Kaisar-i-Hind is the name of a new vessel which is now being built for the P. & O. Indian mail service. She will be of nearly 12,000 tons and 16,000 horse-power. Like the Maloja and Medina, she will have five decks, including the boat deck. The new schedule time for an Indian voyage is thirteen days, which lands the passengers in London one day earlier, on Saturday instead of Sunday.

LAHORE MEDICAL COLLEGE COMMITEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 9.

The Committee of enquiry into the alleged grievances of the students of the Lahore Medical College, concluded its investigations on Wednesday afternoon when the Principal and various Professors and members of the nursing staff were among those examined. It is expected that the Report will be presented to the Government in a few days.

Sir Pardey Lukis leaves Lahore for Simla to-night.

DELHI CONSPIRACY CASE.

AMIRCHAND AND POLITICAL MEETINGS.

HAR DAYAL A PSEUDONYM.

The Rev. Canon Allnutt gave evidence concerning the handwriting in some letters alleged to have been written by Amir Chand.

Further corroborative evidence was given by the search witnesses at Harwant Sahai's house search.

Evidence was also given that the admission papers of Harwant Sahai's son Rughbir Sahai were signed by Jogannath who represented himself as the boy's guardian.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, April 9.

The preliminary enquiry in the Delhi Conspiracy Case was resumed at Delhi today.

Evidence was given by the Revd. Canon All-nutt who said:—I am the head of the Cambridge Mission, Delhi. The St. Stephens College and School are part of the Mission. I was Principal of the College from 1882 to 1892. The School and College are independent branches of the Mission. The School teaches up to the entrance standard. It was started in 1852. I was Principal of the School from 1,882 to about 1895. I have known Amir Chand intimately for about thirty years up to 1908; after that only casually. He was a student of the College about 1885 and read upto the Intermediate. He was second master in the School for a number of years terminating in 1903. During the time of the unrest in Delhi in 1906 or 1907, he used to attend political meetings and speak at them. On two occasions I was warned by the Punjab Government that it was undesirable that as a master he should attend and take part in such meetings. I warned him that if he participated he must sever his connection with the School. He left voluntarily in 1908 and we gave Rs. 500 a recognition of his services. I wrote the letter produced to Mr. Hailey on January 5, 1914. I wanted an interview with him about Amir Chand who had told me he had lost all his money and could not get any decent service on account of constant police surveillance. Mr. Hailey wrote regretting that he could not see me and I told Amir Chand of this.

AMIR CHAND'S HANDWRITING.

During my acquaintance with him I had occasion to see his hand-writing many times. Witness then proceeded to give evidence concerning the handwriting in various documents. In Ex. 12. The signature in clearly Amir Chand's and I would say that the letter is also his, though I am not quite sure, as I have not had occasion to get his letters for the last few years. Ex. 23m is in Amir Chand's handwriting, both the original and the corrections in red ink, though I am not sure of the pencil corrections. I say this to the best of my knowledge and recollection. I had no correspondence with him for many years so I won't go further than this. Having regard to my knowledge and recollection I will say that it is in his handwriting. In Ex. P23. The five lines quoted from Gladstone on self-government are believed in Amir Chand's handwriting. If anyone had shewn me the writing, without mentioning Amir Chand's name I would have at once known.

Cross-examined by counsel for Bal Mokand and Khusi Ram witness said:—I saw a type-written copy of Ex. P. 23 in in Mr. Petrie's office about three weeks ago. The original was also shown and when I was reading it Mr. Petrie gave me a typewriter copy to read it quickly. The quotation from Gladstone was also shown to me. I have no recollection of being shewn any others, but they may have. I had not seen Amir Chand's handwriting for about four years. I Can't swear that the writting was undoubtedly his, but I can swear that to the best of my knowledge and recollection they are his.

RELEVANCE OF PHOTOGRAPHS.

Murari Lal, witness of the search at Hanwant Sahai's house corroborated the seizure of the book, "the Prince" by Machiavelli, Ramo and another search witness also corroborated. There was no cross-examination in either case.

Lachman Das said he was called as a search witness when Ganeshi Lal Khasta's house was searched about a year ago and two photos (produced) were siezed.

Ganpat Rai, another search witness, corroborated.

There were no cross-examinations.

The next witness Ramkissan, a student, said:—The photo produced contains my likeness. I know all the people who are represented in the photograph. In the back row there are Monnoo Lal, Raghubir Singh, Amir Chand and Nan Binni, whose full name I don't know. I was a student of the Sanskrit School of which Amir Chand was head master. In the front row are Bal Krisna who is my brother, Abad Behari, the teacher of mathematics at the school, and Jagdamber Prasad. The group was taken at Mussoori in September or October, 1910.

October, 1910. When some masters and pupils were spending the summer holiday. In another photograph (produced) witness identified Sultan Chand, Amir Chand, Abad Behari, and Ganeshi Lal Khasta; and in other Amir Chand, Swami Narayan and Abad Behari. I wrote the letter (produced) to Monnoo Lall. In other photos witness identified Abad Behari, Monnoo Lal, Amir Chand, Sultan Chand and Ganeshi Lal Khasta.

In answer to a question by the defence as to the relevance of the photos Mr. Ross Alston said they were put in thus to prove association. Witness identified Bal Raj, Amir Chand, Sultan Chand, Abad Behari and Monnoo Lal.

"LAST GASP OF THE HINDUS."

Jwala Pershad, Manager of the N. W. P. Trading Co., Meerut, said that he wrote a letter to Messrs. Thomas Cook and Sons at the request of Hanwant Sahai and received the letter produced. There was no cross-examination.

Depaty Mal, a student at the Hindu College, said: "I know Sultan Chand (identified) who was in the same class that I was. I know his writing, both Urdu and English." Witness identified some documents as being in Sultan Chand's writing, one being a poem "Bharat Mata Ki Fariad".

There was no cross-examination.

Beri Parshad, a post peon, deposed to receiving a list of registered letters on January 23. One letter was addressed to Monoo Lal, but as he was not at home he gave it his uncle Shanker Dayal.

Cross-examined by counsel for Monnoo Lal witness said:—The letters came to Monnoo Lal. Infrequently I used to put them through a barred window as he had directed me to do.

Re-examined witness said:—I could not put registered letters through the barred window.

Mr. Musaddi Lal, the Headmaster of the High School, Delhi, said that Rughbir Sahai, son of Hanvant Sahai, was admitted to the school in January 1913. A man named Jugannath represented himself as his guardian. The application form procured his admission. The boy left in April 1913 and went to the Delhi Model School. He returned to the previous school in the following July and left again in December 1913. The two letters produced were sent to me by Hanwant Sahai.

THE INITIALS "H. D."

There was no cross-examination.

Amar Chand, Inspector of Police, C. I. D., C. P. and translator, said:—Mr. Petrie sent for him last February to translate some documents. I was engaged from February 28 to March 6. Witness produced translations of a Hindi article on position, extract from a newspaper, a song, another Hindi article, abstracts from an essay, "Last Gasp of the Hindus," and a number of letters.

Cross-examined witness said:—I put the name Har Dayal after the letters H. D. in exhibit P. 32 C. Nobody suggested the name to me. I thought I must put something for H. D. and the initials suggested the name. Only that name occurred to me. I was never asked to explain what H. D. meant. It may mean another name too. I did not know any particular person of the name of Har-Dayal.

Re-examined witness said:—I had read in the papers that one Har Dayal had revolutionary sympathies and that perhaps made me put the name of Har Dayal.

Cross-examination by the remaining counsel for the defence was reserved till they had the opportunity of seeing the original and comparing with the translations.

Baleswar Pershad, a translator in the U. P. Government Secretariat, produced translations of two poems—"The Complaint of Mother India and Young Men of India, lead in across." Witness also translated a Hindi essay and a poem.

Cross-examination was reserved as in the case of the previous witness.

Sub-Inspector Fazl Imam said:—I went to Simla on February 5 under Mr. Petries orders to make enquires about Dina Nath. I inspected the passenger list kept at the station for plague inspection. An entry occurred on August 2, 1910, of Dina Nath and his brother. The copy (produced) is sent to the Police Superintendent every day. It contains the names as stated.

Hearing will be resumed on Tuesday next, April 14.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE CO.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The proceedings at the thirty-second annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Bombay Telephone Co. Ltd., held in the Company's offices last evening, were purely formal. Mr. Gordhandas Khattau presided.

The following report of the Director's was placed before the meeting:—

The result for the twelve months shows a profit of Rs. 3,22,088-1-2 including the sum of Rs. 19,831-4-11 brought forward from the previous year.

Out of this available balance the Directors propose to pay a dividend of Rs. 3-0-0 per share, equal to 12 per cent, which will absorb Rs. 1,00,725, to transfer Rs. 1,40,000 to Depreciation Account and Rs. 60,000 to Reserve Fund, to recommend the distribution of a sum of Rs. 10,000 as a bonus to the Company's staff, and to carry forward the balance of Rs. 11,303-1-2.

The Directors have much pleasure in recording the continued satisfactory progress of the Company.

During the year under review there have been net revenue gains of Rs. 74,997 in Bombay, Rs. 14,073 in Karachi, and Rs. 2,530 in Ahmedabad. The result has been a total gain of 399 subscribers yielding an increase in revenue of Rs. 91,600.

On the 31st December 1913 there were 3,621 Exchange and Private Lines working in Bombay Karachi and Ahmedabad with a total gross revenue of Rs. 6,46,990.

A statement is appended giving an abstract of the yearly accounts, and showing the progress made by the Company, since 1904.

Consequent upon the growth of the system in Bombay the Company has found it necessary to take in hand large extensions of underground cabling to cope efficiently with applications from new subscribers.

It is proposed to transfer the Company's overhead wires to underground cables in Ahmedabad at an early date. New and more commodious premises have been acquired in that city for the Company's offices and Exchange.

Mr. Malcolm N. Hogg and Mr. A. J. Bilimoria retire by rotation under clause 91 of the Articles of Association, and being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said the Company had been progressing from year to year very satisfactorily.

The report was adopted.

Formal resolutions authorising the payment of a dividend of three rupees per share; setting aside Rs. 10,000 as a bonus to the staff; &c., were put and carried.

Messrs. Hogg and Billimoria were re-appointed Directors; and Messrs. A. F. Fergusson & Co., and Nesserwanjee Scrabjee Jamsetjee Auditors.

THE EASTER FESTIVAL.

ITS ORIGIN AND SIGNIFICANCE.

HISTORY OF OLD CUSTOMS.

Specially written for "The Chronicle."

Easter, the annual festival observed throughout Christendom in commemoration of the central fact of the Christian religion, the Resurrection of Christ, has arrived again and will be celebrated by all Christian people with due solemnity mingled with great rejoicings. According to the biblical story Christ was crucified on Friday before Easter, henceforth known as "Good Friday," and rose again into life on the Sunday following, which was known as Easter day. There is no distinctive name for the Resurrection festival, nor is there any indication of the observance of the Easter festival in the New Testament, or in the writings of the apostolic Fathers The sanctity of special days or periods was an idea absent from the minds of the first Christians. The ecclesiastical historian, Socrates, states, with perfect truth, that neither Christ nor his apostles enjoined the keeping of this or any other festival, and he attributes the observance of Easter by the Church to the perpetuation of an old usage, "just as many other customs have been established." The first Christians contained to observe, though in a new spirit, several of the Jewish festivals, among which was this one of Easter. The Passover festival of the Jews, celebrated in memory of the great deliverance, when the destroying angel "passed over the houses of the children of Israel in Egypt when he smote the Egyptians" (Exod. xii 27) had in it elements closely resembling those surrounding the death and resurrection of Christ. The Christians could easily incorporate into it the new conception of Christ as the true Paschal Lamp and the first fruits of the dead. After the solemn and silent feast of the Passover, the custom of the throwing open of the doors in anticipation of the return of Elias, had in it the suggestion of a resurrected Christ. Thus the Passover, in the hands of the early Christians became the festival of Easter in course of time.

THE ORIGIN OF EASTER.

The name Easter, like the name of the days of the week, is a survival from the old Teutonic mythology. According to Bede it is derived from *Eostre*, or *Ostarra*, the Anglo-Saxon Goddess of Spring, to whom the month answering to our April, and called *Eostur-monath*, was dedicated. This month, Bede says, was the same as the *mensis paschalis* of the Latin nation, "when the old festival was observed with the gladness of a new solemnity." Thus, there are reasons, to believe that Easter corresponds with a pagan festival, connected with the spring season. *Eostre* or *Ostara* the Anglo-Saxon spring goddess referred to above, has her counterparts in Ishtar and Isis, the spring goddesses of the Babylonian and Egyptian mythologies respectively. Indeed, Mr. Jastrow, author of "Religious Belief in Babylonia and Assyria" compares the Summerian-Babylonian Tammuz-Ishtar myth with the Christian story of the "Son of God" who is slain to reappear as the "Risen Lord" and with the Phrygian story of Attis and Cybele and the Egyptian tale of Osiris and Isis, in all of which "we have another form of the same myth symbolising the change of the seasons." In the Tammuz-Ishtar myth, the sun-god of spring is pictured as a youthful warrior, full of vigour, but who is slain and condemned to sojourn in the lower world of darkness and death, from which he is released and revivified in the following spring. The antiquity of the cult of Tammuz in Babylon is confirmed by the religious compositions in Summerian, bewailing the loss of the god and also lailing his return, practices closely similar to the Jewish practices of the Passover festival referred to above. It may also be remembered in this connection that Easter, as the chief festival of the Christian year, was for a long time the first day of the year. This reckoning of the year as beginning at Easter lingered in France till 1565, when, by an ordinance of Charles IX the 1st of January finally took its place.

DISPUTE REGARDING THE OBSERVANCE OF THE DAY.

Although the observance of Easter was at a very early period the practice of the Christian church, a serious difference as to the day of its observance arose in the second century between the Christians of Asia Minor, who were of Jewish descent and those of the West, who were of Gentile descent. The Asiatics, who said they followed the example of John and Philip, held the Paschal feast on the same day as the Jews,—viz. the 14th day or full moon of the month Nisan, or Abib. The third day thereafter they kept the Resurrection festival. The Christians of the West with most others, alleging that they followed Peter and Paul kept the Paschal feast on Saturday and Easter the Sunday following. Those who followed the Eastern practice were excommunicated for it by Victor, Bishop of Rome, and finally the Council of Nice, in A.D. 325, established uniformity by making the Western method the rule for all Christendom. The old British, i.e., Celtic, Church went with the East in this controversy, as if the first missionaries had come from that quarter, and did not accept the Western view till about A.D. 664.

METHOD OF CALCULATION.

The Jewish month being lunar, and the months of our own Calendar—neither lunar nor in any way astronimical—Easter is a movable festival. It is always the first Sunday after the full moon which occurs after the 21st day of March. If the full moon occurs on a Sunday, then the next Sunday is Easter Sunday. The first of the moveable feasts in the year dependent on Easter is Septuagesima Sunday, and it takes place nine days before Easter. Four different periods may be mentioned as connected with the observance of Easter, viz. (1) the preparatory fast of the 40 days of Lent; (2) the 15 days, beginning with the Sunday before and ending with the Sunday after Easter, during which the ceremonies of Holy Week and the services of the Octave of Easter were observed; (3) the Octave of Easter, during the newly baptized wore their white garments, which they laid aside on the Sunday after Easter; (4) Eastertide proper, or the paschal season, beginning at Easter and lasting till Whit Sunday, during the whole of which the festival character of the Easter season was maintained in the services of the church.

EASTER EGGS!

The festival of Easter is always reminiscent of "Easter Eggs," which is presented to friends and among young people especially, though primarily there is a sense of sacredness attaching to them. These eggs are boiled hard and stained red or with some other gay colour, and in some cases even gilded, to symbolise the Saviour's resurrection. In some parts they are called Paste (evidently a corruption of "Pasque" i.e., Passover or Easter Eggs). The custom of presenting Easter eggs had fallen into disuse in England, but has been revived of late years, though it has lost its religious significance. In France, and, to a less extent, in England Easter eggs (or rather egg-shaped structures either of cards or sugar) are used as a means of sending presents to ones' friends. In Italy, Spain, Portugal, and other Catholic countries, and in Russia and wherever the Greek Church exists, the custom still survives. The practice seems to be of pre-Christian origin and to have been connected with the New Year, when that was reckoned from the vernal equinox In many old world mythologies, the sun-god of the new year was imagained to resemble an egg.

THE ISRAELITE SCHOOL.

ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

The annual prize distribution to the successful students of the Israelite School at Mazagon, took place on Wednesday, before a large gathering. The Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton presided.

The boys and girls went through a programme of songs and recitations as well as a dialogue entitled "A class in which was introduced an advice to parents not to be satisfied with sending their children to school but to keep an eye on what they study, and that boys should never be ungrateful to their parents."

Mr. D. J. Samson, honorary secretary of the school, then read the report for 1913, which showed amongst, other things that the number of boys and girls in the school was 209 and 126, as against 218 and 119, respectively in the preceding year. Of the total number of pupils, 228 were Bene-Israels, and the rest Hindus and Mahomedans. Three boys and one girl were sent up for the matriculation examination in the year under report, and it gave the committee very great pleasure to state that all three boys passed the examination. Three boys were also sent up for the school Final Examination of whom one was successful.

The Anglo-Jewish Association gave for the year under report a subvention of £200, equivatent of Rs. 3,000, and Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., continued their grant of Rs. 200 per annum.

Mr. Aaran Reuben Pezarkar gave a donation of Rs. 100 to meet any urgent requirement of the School and the New Synagogue gave Rs. 101 for a similar purpose.

Donations were also received from several other gentlemen and special mention must be made of the Hon'ble Mr. P. D. Pattani, C.I.E., who gave Rs. 100.

The members of the "Gate of Mercy," Synagogue voted to the school a donation of Rs. 500 for the year in addition to paying the fees of about 20 students who are styled "Gate of Mercy" Synagogue scholars.

Government were pleased to sanction a recurring grant of Rs. 500 per annum to be utilised mainly for improvements in the salaries of teachers. On an application made by the School Committee in April, 1913, Government were pleased to enhance the school grant from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 3,000. With effect from 1st April, 1913.

On the recommendation of the Deputy Educational Inspector, Bombay, the Municipal Schools Committee renewed their grant of Rs. 1,000 to the Vernacular Department of the school.

After the distribution of prizes was over, Mr. Justice Heaton addressed the meeting and in the course of his speech, said that one fact was apparent from the reading of the report, from the singing, the drills, and the recitations they had heard, and that was that the school was doing good work.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman brought the proceedings to a close.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA.

CAPITAL INCREASED BY TEN LAKHS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, April 9.

An extraordinary meeting of the shareholders of the Alliance Bank of Simla was held here this afternoon, Sir James Walker presiding. A resolution to increase the capital of the Bank by ten lakhs at Rs. 200 per share was carried. The whole of the new issues has been taken up and will be firmly held by Messrs. Boulton Bros. and Co., London. The capital of the Bank will now stand at thirty lakhs and the reserve fund at forty lakhs.

The late Mr. Owen who was drowned in the Goomtee, joined the Accounts Department in 1896 and at the time of his death was an accountant, 2nd grade. His service was mainly in the Military Works Accounts Branch and on the Railway. He was a keen sportsman.

BOMBAY POLICE COURT.

BOMBAY BANKING CO. CASE.

MANAGER CHARGED WITH BREACH OF TRUST.

The case in which Shridhar Krishna Kothavle, lately manager of the Bombay Banking Corporation (in liquidation) stands charged at the instance of Inspector Ragunathrao, with cheating and breach of trust in respect of four hundies for Rs. 2,500 each and a receipt for Rs. 9,521, signed by Khan Bahadur Buxi Mir Sadrudinkhan of Surat, was called on for further hearing before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, at Mazagon on Thursday afternoon.

Mr. Velinkar, Bar-at-Law instructed by Inspector Morris of the C. I. D. conducted the prosecution.

Mr. Velinkar said that with reference to his remarks on the last occasion regarding the framing of charges, on thinking it over he submitted to His Worship that only two charges could be framed, i.e., cheating and obtaining valuable security, and the second charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of the promissory notes, also, in the alternative on Mr. Morris's suggestion, of an attempt to commit criminal breach of trust in respect to certain funds of the Bank. Both he and Mr. Morris, however, left themselves in His Worship's hands in the matter.

His Worship framed charges under section 420 and 409 of the Indian Penal Code, following the suggestion of the prosecuting counsel as stated above, but refused to frame the alternative charge Mr. Velinkar had submitted, as he was of opinion that no purpose would be served by multiplying the charges.

The charges were then read out to the accused who pleaded "guilty" to the second, but "not guilty" to the first.

The accused did not want to cross-examine any of the prosecution witnesses.

His Worship called Bhaichand, and asked him if he had anything to say with reference to the accused's statement, in which accused alleged that the witness had engineered a fraud.

The witness, who it will be remembered on a previous occasion was described by the magistrate as having betrayed himself, on the question being put in English, said he did not understand. It was then translated and he replied that the accused had not questioned him

The magistrate: Who is master?

Mr. Velinkar: The master crook.

CASE FOR PROSECUTION SUMMED UP

Mr. Velinkar then summed up the case for the prosecution. He detailed the circumstances which lead up to the transactions in regard to the promissory notes. Continuing he said that after the notes were handed to Jerrywallah, the accused had explained to the complainant that it was customary for the bank to have a voucher, and so got a receipt from him. The evidence showed that the amount was not filled in, as the document, which was a printed one, had nothing written on it. He submitted that the amount could not have been put on at the time. Khan Bahadur Sadurdinkhan signed it. Rs. 9,921 was the exact amount remaining after deduting the interest calculated on the number of days on which each note was drawn. He submitted the amount was paid out from the Bank and the hundis remained as securities. With regard to the cheating he submitted that the evidence of Malwar Kothavle, the accused's nephew, was significant. The letter produced which had been received by the accused stated that Rs. 9,000 had been sent and the accused had written in blue pencil that Rs. 5 000 should be credited to Rupechand Superchand, and the balance to the Vic Motor Car Co., and the private account of the accused. It was dated the 4th September and from Wai, while as a matter of fact it was written in Bombay. Whether Bhaichand was as guilty as the accused did not concern the law, and so he would not enter into it. He then related the circumstances following the passing of the notes and submitted that the entries made in the books subsequently would not have been made had the accused been honest. The accused's defence was that at the time he took the hundis he had no designs, but subsequently evil counsel was poured into his ears by Bhaichand.

The accused, asked if he had anything to say, asked that Mr. Morris might be asked whether he had given any trouble.

Mr. Morris said that the accused had given them no trouble whatever.

The accused: I pray for mercy.

Judgment was reserved.

BREACH OF TRUST AS ASERVANT.

Maganlal Amthalal, a servant, was charged on Thursday, by Inspector Sykes, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, at Mazagon, with breach of trust in respect of Rs. 4,530 belonging to his master Tribhunandas Bhickhandas.

The accused, it appears, was entrusted with the amount by the complainant on the 3rd December last, with instructions to pay the sum in to the firm of Messrs. B. T. Lloyd and Company, instead of which he misappropriated the amount and disappeared. The accused was traced by the Police and arrested at Ahmedabad, when Rs. 39 were found on him. The accused confessed to having lost the remainder in gambling. The Magistrate sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

NLW DISPENSATION CONVENTION.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, April 9.

The first Session of the New Dispensation Convention meets here to-morrow, Maharani Sumity Devi, of Cooch Behar, presiding. Among the speakers are Dr. Gosh, of the Calcutta University, Professor Premsunder Bose, of the Manchester College, Oxford, Principal Vasavani, of the Dayal Singh College, Lahore, and the Rev. P. L. Sen. The last two were representatives from India to the Berlin Raligious Congress in 1910-11.

Sir James Meston presided on Tuesday at Colvin Taluqdars' Schools riding sports and congratulated Mr. Rees, Principal, on the excellent display. A number of Taluqdars attended. The prizes were distributed by Lady Meston.

THE COTTON FIRES.

MILITARY PATROL ON THE GREEN.

THREE ARRESTS REPORTED.

MATCH FOUND IN PARTIALLY BURNT BALE.

The latest development in connection with the Colaba Cotton fires is that a military patrol has been put on to guard the Green night and day, and it is reported that three men were chased and arrested by the military on Wednesday night.

Another significant fact is that a match was discovered in one of the bales which was partially destroyed in a small outbreak yesterday morning.

It is stated on good authority that the Government has decided to appoint a commission to enquire into the fires.

The many outbreaks of fire this week on the Cotton Green have roused the authorities to take stronger preventive measures than have been adopted hitherto.

As stated in yesterday's issue, a military patrol was installed on the Green on Wednesday, and yesterday it was decided to strengthen the patrol considerably.

A force of 180 men has been placed at the disposal of the Commissioner of Police, 120 being from the Sherwood Foresters and 60 from the Royal Garrison Artillery.

The men are to be on duty at the Green, continuously, and will work in eight-hour shifts, 60 men to a shift. With 60 men, it is believed, the Green can be thoroughly patrolled, and if there is an outbreak it can be tackled instantly.

THREE ARRESTS REPORTED.

Although the authorities are reticent on the matter we have good authority for stating that three men—Indians of the cooly class—were arrested by the military on Wednesday night. They were seen prowling about by the soldiers who were on duty at the Green, and when detected, made off. The soldiers gave chase, and caught all three, and they are now in custody.

It is confidently reported, although no announcement has yet been made that the Government intend to appoint a Commission to inquire into the whole question of fires on the Green. The opinion is growing amongst those closely connected with the Green that the fires are caused by some chemical substance inserted in the bales, and if the Commission is appointed the Government will probably be asked to lend the services of Dr. Harold Mann, or some other chemical expert, to assist in solving the problem.

AN OUTBREAK YESTERDAY.

There was another outbreak yesterday morning. The fire was first noticed by Hormusji Sorabji Painter, employed as a clerk in Messrs. Ralli Brothers' Cotton Jethas situated at Sassoon Dock, who saw smoke issuing from a stack of 52 bales belonging to the firm and immediately raised the alarm. It transpires that three bales in the last tier of a stack of 52 bales were smoking, and Painter, along with several other men, at once separated them from the remainder, and extinguished the flames by throwing buckets of water on them. The Colaba engine and the Salvage Corps turned out but were not required.

MATCH FOUND IN A BALE.

The three bales were slightly charred, but the damage caused is estimated at only five rupees. The bales stack was insured with the Atlas Insurance Company.

Later in the day the bales were examined, in accordance, it is stated, with a new order passed by the Commissioner, and a match was found in one of them. All partially burnt bales are now, it is reported, being carefully examined.

That these fires are the work of a gang of incendiaries is generally believed. Outbreak has followed outbreak with regularity that quite precludes the possibility of their being due to accident. Again, as has been pointed out more than once, cotton prices are down and are likely to go still lower, for the world's cotton crop is in excess by one hundred thousand bales of the normal visible supply. Couple this with the fact that three years ago, when prices were ruling high, there was not a single fire, although the climatic conditions then were exactly similar to those prevailing this year, and the only conclusion that can be come to is that the fires are the result of a plot to reduce the quantity of cotton available and raise the price.

By what means the fires are started is at present a mystery, but it is pretty certain that some method more subtle and cunning than that of setting the cotton alight by means of matches, is employed.

INSPECTOR MURDER TRIAL.

CALCUTTA PRESS ON THE RESULT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 9.

Commenting on the conclusion of the Police Inspector Murder Case, the "Statesman" considers that in cases in which the easygoing licence of the Indian mind is likely to lead to divided opinions a trial by jury should be inadmissible.

The "Englishman" thinks it was unfortunate that the special Tribunal machinery was not employed.

The "Indian Daily News" says the jury could neither swallow the prosecution story nor the conspiracy alleged by the defence. No other verdict could have been anticipated.

The "Bengalee" and the "A. B. Patrika" express pleasure that a third trial was not ordered.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

QUESTION OF A LEASE.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

TRIBHOWANDAS N. MALVI *v.* ABDULALI HAKIMJI AND N. R. MISTRY.

Mr. D. N. Bahadurjee appeared for the first defendant and applied for a rule nisi on his behalf to show why the ex-parte decree passed against him by Mr. Justice Beaman should not be set aside.

The facts are that the plaintiff who had leased a certain property situate at Elphinstone Road to the defendant's predecessor in title of 1st June, 1894, filed this suit against him for the purpose of the forfeiture of the lease on the ground of certain breaches of covenant in the said lease, and the subsequent lease. The lease was given for the term of 999 years at the monthly rent of Rs. 57-2-0. It also contained a provision that on breach of any of the covenants the lessor was entitled to re-enter on the premises leased. The premises became vested in the first defendant in 1908. In 1912, the first defendant being desirous of raising money on the mortgage of the said property requested the plaintiff (*i.e.*, the lessor) for his consent to the mortgage. After a good deal of hesitation the plaintiff made the defendant execute an agreement on 16th April 1912 with further onerous terms. Subsequently the first defendant mortgaged the said property along with another one for Rs. 40,000 to one Haji Ahmed. Haji Ahmed fraudulently purported to sell the same to N. R. Mistry, the second defendant in exercise of his power of sale. From the month of December the first defendant began to reside out of Bombay. The plaintiff's allegations that the first defendant did not pay the rent regularly, did not do repairs and made other breaches of covenant in the lease, were false. The sales of properties in exercise of power of sale were fraudulent, and that the purchasers were the nominees of the mortgage. The plaintiff, the mortgagee and the second defendant acted in a way to deprive him of his property. The full correspondence was not before the Court at the time of the exparte decree and the first defendant came to know of the decree against him on 30th March, 1914. In this suit a collusive consent decree was obtained by the plaintiff against the second defendant; and by that arrangement his property, which was worth Rs. 60,000 purported to have been forefeited to the plaintiff without any payment to him on the ground of alleged breach of covenants. His property, was worth Rs. 80,000 and it was a base attempt to deprive him of his property. Under the circumstances above mentioned the first defendant applied for a rule nisi for setting aside the ex-parte decree.

His Lordship granted the rule. Rule made returnable before Beaman J., on the re-opening of the Court.

Solicitors for first defendant:—Vachha and Co.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

Bai Jiokor v. Dahyabhi Premchand.

This was the hearing of a notice of motion granted to the plaintiff in which she asked for an order from the Court to the effect that the defendant should be ordered to pay to the plaintiff Rs. 150 p. m. for her maintenance, during the pendency of the suit.

Mr. Taraporevala, who held Mr. Desai's brief, appeared for the plaintiff in support of the notice of motion, and Mr. Inverarity appeared for the defendants to show cause against the notice.

The facts are that the plaintiff, the stepmother of the defendant, filed this suit against her stepson for maintenance and arrears of maintenance. She alleged that her husband's estate was worth Rs. 4,00,000 and through a misapprehension of the worth of the estate, the plaintiff was made to sign an agreement by the defendant, in which she gave a release to all her rights for maintenance, by accepting Rs. 32-8-0, per month.

Mr. Inverarity submitted that she was actually suing to set aside the release, and now she came here and asked for Rs. 150 p. m. for maintenance.

His Lordship made no order on the motion, as, by consent, the defendant undertook to pay Rs. 32-8-0, to the plaintiff per month, and the plaintiff undertook to accept the sum without prejudice to her rights and contentions. Costs, costs in the cause.

APPELLATE SIDE.

DECCAN AGRICULTURISTS' RELIEF ACT.

EFFECT OF THE ABOLITION OF CONCILIATION SYSTEM

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

SATYABHAMABAI BHIKAJI KHARE *v.* GOVIND BABU JANKU BADE.

This was a civil reference made to the High Court by the Subordinate Judge, of Dapoli, through the District Judge of Ratnagiri under Order 46 rule 1. The facts constituting the reference were as follows:—The defendant passed to the plaintiff, a money bond on 31st May, 1907, repayable in three years. On 28th March, 1913, the plaintiff applied to a conciliator under Section 39 of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act. By the Government Notification No. 3478, dated 10th May, 1913, the conciliators were, abolished with effect from the 30th May, 1913 on which date neither an agreement had been effected under Sections 4445 of the Deccan Agriculturist's Relief Act between the defendant and the plaintiff on the application filed before the Conciliator, nor had a certificate been given to the plaintiff-applicant under Section 48 of the Act. The plaintiff brought her suit on 30th June, 1913, alleging, *inter alia*, that the time from 28th March, 1913, to 30th May, 1913, spent before the Conciliator saved the claim from the statute of Limitation.

The question submitted for reference accordingly was:—In computing the period of limitation prescribed for the suit in which it was necessary to file a conciliator's certificate under Section 47 of the Act, can the time intervening between the application made by the plaintiff under Section 39 and the Conciliators ceasing to work by reason of the Government Notification No. 3478 of 10th May, 1913, be excluded? The only provision of law as to the period of time spent before the conciliator, being excluded in computing the period of limitation for any suit, was contained in Section 48 of the Act. But that Section was concerned with the time between the application on the one hand and the grant of certificate on the other. It did not contemplate any possibility, however arising of the making of an agreement under Sections 44-45 or of a grant of certificate under Section 46, being rendered impossible. There were provisions of law, which to some extent, gave relief against hardships arising from the statute of limitation in the case of appeals and applications; but for obvious reasons those provisions could not apply to suits. As there was no authority for such exclusion the Subordinate Judge expressed his opinion that he was not in favour of excluding the time and would answer the question in the negative.

The Government Pleader argued that the question to be determined was whether the time could be excluded, under Section 48. If the Section was liberally construed the time could be excluded. It was incumbent for the conciliator to settle amicably or grant a certificate and so in the present case the period would be one in which the Conciliator was settling amicably. He referred to 10 Bom., 108, which laid the principle on which the time was to be excluded. He said that if the spirit of the Section was to be taken into account the time ought to be excluded. Under Section 48, the grant of certificate was not a condition precedent. If the time was not excluded, it was a hardship on the plaintiff in that the time would have been extended but for the Government notification. There was the other consideration that under Section 48 the time should be excluded as there was an attempt for conciliation.

LEGAL DISABILITY.

Mr. G. S. Rao (*amicus curie*) said that the only way to get over the difficulty was by applying the general principle *lex non cogit ad impossibilia* (the law does not compel a man to do that which he cannot possibly perform). Under Section 47 of the Agriculturists' Act the suit could not be filed without the conciliator's certificate. As long as the conciliator was present the plaintiff was under disability which could be overcome by applying the above equitable principle, which was the same as in the case of a holiday, viz., that of legal or physical disability. Section 6 of the General Clauses Act could not apply as there was no repeal. Section 14 of the Limitation Act was not applicable as the conciliator was not a "Court" for he could not take evidence and administer oath. The plaintiff was not only entitled to deduction but complete exemption of the period from the 28th March to the 29th May because but for the provision of the Agriculturist's Act the law would have required her to file the suit on the 31st May. The time should be exempted as the plaintiff was honestly prosecuting the suit before the conciliator. Section 47 of the Act did not contemplate such a case, and so the full period of time to which the law compelled the plaintiff to engage in should be exempted. The plaintiff was to be allowed that period as she was honestly engaged in the Conciliator's Court; and so long as the Conciliator was engaged in bringing about an amicable settlement the time was reasonably occupied. If there was any delay the party should not be made to suffer for the non-diligence of the village-officer.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Shah in the course of the judgment said that the question submitted for their opinion was whether the plaintiff was entitled to deduct the time between his application to the conciliator and the termination of the conciliation system in the District i.e., from the 28th March to the 30th May, 1913.

As no certificate was granted by the conciliator it was quite clear that Section 48 of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act had no application. There was no other statutory provision corresponding to Section 48 to cover a case of this kind. The period of limitation applicable therefore would be the period prescribed under the Limitation Act, unless the plaintiff could claim to have an extension of the time in any, other way. It was clear that the plaintiff's suit would be in time if filed on the 31st May, 1913. The Local Government cancelled the appointments of conciliators in the District with effect from the 3rd May 1913. The plaintiff had made her application to the conciliator for a certificate which it was obligatory upon her to obtain at the time. Upto 30th May, 1913, she could not have filed her suit without a certificate from a conciliator. All of a sudden by the Government Notification he was called upon to file her suit on the 31st May which it was practically impossible for her to do. Under those circumstances His Lordship thought that the plaintiff was clearly entitled to the benefit of the rule that where the law created a limitation and the party was disabled to conform to that limitation without any default in her, and she had no remedy, the law would ordinarily excuse her. But this rule was subjected to the limitation that it would excuse her so far as it was necessary and not beyond. The plaintiff in this case would be entitled to such extension of time as would be necessary to secure her a reasonable opportunity to file the suit in time, which it became practically impossible for her to do in virtue of the Government Notification. It was not possible to lay down any general rule as to what period would be sufficient to constitute reasonable opportunity. It must depend upon the circumstances of each particular case, which must be duly proved. This though the Plaintiff in this case was not entitled to deduct the time from the 28th March to the 30th May, 1913, she was entitled to such extension of time as might be necessary to give her reasonable opportunity to enable her to file the suit in time.

The Government pleader appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. G. S. Rao appeared for the defendant.

"JIVAI" IN DISPUTE.

ILLEGAL ADOPTION.

(Before The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice ...Batchelor.)

AGARSANGJI, THAKORE OF GAMPH *v.* VIJEYSING AND TWO OTHERS.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. Saraya, First class Subordinate Judge of Ahmedabad.

The plaintiff Agarsangji, the present appellant, is the Thakore of Gamph, in the Dhandhuka Taluka. His estate is *Gadiwali* estate, i.e., the succession to the gadi is governed by the law, the cadets or *Fatayas* or Bhayats as they are called, are given land or villages for the *jivai* or maintenance at the time of separation from the gadi and these lands or villagges remain in the grantee's family according to the custom of the *gadiwali* estates so long as there are male lineal heirs in the line of the original grantee. In the absence of any such heirs the *Jivai* lands or villages revert to the *gadi*. In such *gadiwali* estates the cadets, or younger brothers, have no right of adoption so as to defeat the right of reversion of the Thakore, or the incumbent of the *gadi* They could not alienate the lands or villages given for *jivai* or maintenance at least so as to defect the right of reversion of the Thakore.

According to the custom stated above Arjansang, the second son of Meloji, was given the villages of Ankewalis and the third son Rupsang the villages of Piparia for their *jivai* at the time they separated from their *gadi*. Rupsang died in 1864 leaving behind him two widows, Sadarba and Rajiba, and one son by each of his wives namely Kesrisomgji and Kalyansangji respectively. Keshrisomgji died on 31st January 1881 leaving behind a widow Majirajba who died in 1900 or 1901. On the death of Keshrisangji, Kalyansingji became the sole occupant of the villages of Pipalia. He died in October 1909 leaving behind him his widow Devba, the original defendant No. 1, since deceased. She had taken Vijaysing. Defendant No. 2, in adoption. Kalyansang seemed to have mortgaged the villages of Paparia to one Loherabhai on the 13th October 1883, and the latter in his turn assigned his interest to the third defendant, Bai Bairajba, the widow of the late Thakore of Limbdi and the adoptive mother of the present Thakore.

The plaintiff asked for the declaration that the adoption of the second defendant, Vijaysang, was illegal and that he had no right to the village of Piparia. The mortgage to Liladhar was void and that consequently the third defendant had no right whatever under the deed of Assignment.

The defendants by their written statement contended that the estate of Gamph was not an independent principality but was an ordinary Taluka like those of other Talukdars. The estate is not governed by the rule of primogeniture and is not impartible and there is no custom of reversion to the gadi on failure of male heirs in the lives of the original grantees. There is no restriction to the right of adoption. The defendants had got an absolute title under the compromise dated 6th September 1871.

The Lower Court held that the plaintiff appellant is the owner of the gadi of Gamph. That the property of the Gadi of Gamph descended according to the rule of primogeniture and is impartible. The custom of reversion set forth by the plaintiff did prevail among Gadiwali estate of Gujrate and Kathiawar. The defendants Nos. 2 and 3 have failed to prove that Bhayats could make such adoption as would interfere with the reversionary rights of the owners of Gadiwali. But under the compromise of the 6th September 1871, the plaintiff's father had recognised Kalyansingji as absolute owner of Piparia and so it was not open to the plaintiff to contend that Kallayansingji possessed only life interest and had no right to sell or mortgage the said villages. Against this last order the plaintiff appellant appealed to the High Court.

Their Lordships after hearing the arguments of Counsel reversed the decree of the Lower Court on this point and held that the second defendant as the adopted son was not entitled to any interest whatsoever in the property. That the third defendant also as the mortgagee was not also entitled to any interest in the property; and passed a decree in favour of the plaintiff appellant for possession and mesne profits deducting the manitenance charges of the widow of Kallayansigji. The plaintiff appellant should have his cost throughout.

Mr. B. J. Desai with Mr. Nandvadenram K. Mehta appeared for the plaintiff appellant.

Mr. Jaykar with Mr. Ramdatt Desai appeared for the defendants.

FATAL ASSAULT ON GIRL WIFE.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

GANPATI KRISHNA BHAT *v.* KING-EMPEROR.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. C. V. Vernon, Sessions Judge of Kanara.

The accused (26), a Havig Brahmin, cultivator, was charged under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code, with having murdered his wife Bhagirathi, aged about 17, by striking her on the head and chest. The Sessions Judge found the accused guilty of murder under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code and sentenced him to death.

The facts of the case are briefly these:—The accused and his wife lived with his father at Valgalli, a village in the Kumta Taluka. The wife was the daughter of Mohabal, school-master of Dhareshwar. She was married when she was ten years old, and went to her husband some three years later. For two years or so they got on well together. Afterwards some trouble arose owing to her ill-treatment by her husband and his parents and she consequently took refuge at the house of her father. This happened on several occasions, and resulted in much friction and mutual recrimination between the two families. On several occasions friends were called in to effect a reconciliation. At *Nagapanchmi* she again came to her parent's house complaining of ill-treatment. This time her mother accompanied her daughter and stayed at the accused's house for four days. The next festival for which Bhagirathi would naturally go home was the Devali. Accordingly the mother sent her second son Subraya to fetch his sister. He came back the same day with the news that she was not at the accused's house. The elder son was at once sent to his father Mahabal at Mugwe, to inform him of this. Mahabal came home with all speed on the same day and after making inquiries at relatives' houses at Baggon went with his wife to interview the accused's family at Balgalli. The accused and his parents stated that they had themselves sent Bhagirathi home the day before the brother's arrival. They said she had gone alone, and persisted in saying that they had sent her. The father of the girl then informed the police of the disappearance of his daughter. The accused was arrested on November 5th and he made a statement before the Magistrate at Kumta in which he admitted the fact of the murder but pleaded grave and sudden provocation. He retracted that statement before the committing Magistrate.

Their Lordships after hearing the arguments of counsel confirmed the conviction and sentence. The Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton while delivering judgment said that in information if a person by trace of discovery of the corpse did make a statement however untrue, in which he clearly implicated himself with the killing of the girl his Lordship inferred that the statement was evidence that he was concerned in killing the girl because if he had not been he would not have made a statement of that kind. And therefore his Lordship thought that he had been unquestionably and rightly convicted of killing this girl.

Mr. Binning with Mr. Nilkanth Atmaram appeared for the accused.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

CHAIRMAN OF KURLA MUNICIPALITY IN TROUBLE.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

HUSSEIN SHERIFF *v.* AHMEDSAHEB BALA GARIB.

This was a criminal application for revision made to the High Court by Mr. Inverarity to grant a rule.

The applicant, Hussein Sheriff, is the Chairman of the Kurla Municipality. The complaint is that he intentionally insulted the complainant Ahmedsheb Bala Garib on the 4th October last, by calling him names.

On the 4th of October, 1913, one Feari Ahmed, the Sanitary Inspector of Kurla Municipality, reported to the accused, who is the Chairman of the Kurla Municipality that the complainant was unauthorisedly building steps to the shop rented by him from one Mahomed and that there was clear encroachment on the public road. The Inspector had asked the opponent to stop the work as the necessary permission from the Municipality had not been obtained, but instead of obeying his orders he was assaulted. Then the accused went personally to inquire into the matter along with the Sanitary Inspector and one Mantri of the P. W. Department. The complainant alleged that the Chairman then in angry tones abused him saying "sala why did you not stop the work? As you have disobeyed our Inspector's order, I will be a true Chairman only when I put you to a cost of Rs. 200 or Rs. 300."

Two complaints were then filed; one by the Kurla Municipality through Inspector Farid against the present opponent for an offence under section 353 of the Indian Penal Code before the First Class Magistrate at Thana, in which the present opponent was acquitted under section 258 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The other was a complaint filed by the present opponent before the Third Class Magistrate of Thana against the present petitioner and Inspector Farid Ahmed.

The complaint was by the order of the District Magistrate transferred for the sake of convenience of both parties to the Court of the First Class Magistrate at Thana who tried the case summarily. The Magistrate acquitted Farid but convicted the present applicant of an offence under section 504, and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 25. The Magistrate while convicting the accused observed: "I think that it is a serious insult to a Musalman. On a careful weighment of the evidence, I believe that the complainant is right and that the accused did use the words because he was annoyed that his officer's order had not been obeyed."

Their Lordships granted a rule.

Mr. Inverarity with Mr. W. B. Pradhan appeared for the applicant.

CALCUTTA POLICE MURDER TRIAL.

GOVERNMENT'S "NOLLE PROSEQUI"

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 9.

In connection with the action of the Government in entering "nolle prosequi" in the Inspector murder case the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" publishes the following:—

The Government of Bengal, it is stated, communicated with the Secretary of State on the subject of the Chitpur murder case before entering "nolle prosequi". A cablegram from the Secretary of State, it is stated, reached the Government of Bengal on Tuesday morning and a meeting of the Executive Council was held in the noon. The Advocate-General was then instructed to withdraw the case.

Another version is, that the Government of Bengal entered "nolle prosequi" after consulting the Government of India and not the Secretary of State.

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THE CREDIT BANK.

STATEMENTS BY LIQUIDATOR.

DEFICIENCY OF NEARLY 40 LAKHS.

Two statements of the affairs of the Credit Bank of India were issued by the Official Liquidator yesterday, which show a deficiency of assets to meet the liabilities of the Company of Rs. 38,07,524. The unpaid capital to meet the deficiency is Rs. 40 lakhs, which is estimated to realise Rs. 4,72,080.

DEFICIENCY STATEMENT.

The deficiency statement of affairs shows liabilities amounting to Rs. 45,65,312, of which Rs. 30,46,083 are for current accounts, fixed deposits and savings bank deposits, while over 12 lakhs are brokers' claims.

On the other side of the account, the estimated total assets are Rs. 6,57,787 of which Rs. 2,71,864 is property and the remainder book debts. The latter item, which includes loans, overdrafts, cash credits, bills of exchange and hundies is put down at 34½ lakhs, but is only expected to realise Rs. 3.32,000. The total deficiency is put at Rs. 39,07,524, and the unpaid capital to be called up to meet the deficiency is given as Rs. 40 lakhs, but is only estimated to produce Rs. 4,72,080.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

The statement showing liabilities and assets, and assets expected to be realised, is divided into several heads. The liabilities on current account amount in all to Rs. 6,69,686, of which Rs. 4,74,542 is the head office liability. Similarly, the head office shows the largest liability on fixed deposit account, being Rs. 5,30,089 out of Rs. 21,67,704. Brokers' claims for Rs. 12,05,196 have been received.

The assets are chiefly loans, but these are only estimated to produce a very small percentage. Thus the head office had lent Rs. 17,60,213, and only Rs. 1,55,000 is expected to be realised. Bills discounted are shown as Rs. 12.59,325, of which only Rs. 90,000 is expected to be realised.

The amount realised by the Liquidator up to date is Rs. 3,52,826, and his expenses have been Rs. 29,038.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA LTD, (IN LIQUIDATICN.)

Deficiency Statement of Affairs.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p	Rs	a.	p.	A. Property.					
Current Accounts, Fixed Deposits and Savings Bank Deposits	30,46,083	14	2				Cash at Bankers ..			51,715	15	7
Broker's Claims ..	12,05,196	7	0				Cash in hand			207	9	2
Bills re-discounted & Drafts issued by the Bank	3,14,032	0	4				Sales and Furniture ..	12,425	15 1	2,000	0	0
							Investment in Government Paper			2,71,864	0	4
							B. Book Debts.					
							Including Loans Overdrafts CashCredits, Bills of Exchange, Hoondies ..	34,50,521	7 6	3,32,000	0	0
				45,65,312	5	6	Estimated total assets			6,57,787	9	1
							Estimated deficiency of Assets to meet the Liability of the Company subject to the cost of Liquidation.			39,07,524	12	5
				45,65,312	5	6				45,65,312	5	6
							Unpaid capital to be called up available to meet the above deficiency Rs. 40,00,000 estimated to realise ..			4,72,080	0	0

Statement showing Liabilities and Assets and Assets estimated to be realised of the Credit Bnak of India Ltd.

Laibilities.	Book-Figures			Total.			Assets.	Book Figures		Estimated to realise			Total.		
CURRENT ACCOUNT.							OVERDRAFTS								
Head Office	4,74,542	10	3				Head Office	1,92,749	0 8	48,000	0	0			
Kalbadevi Branch	40,717	5	9				Kalbadevi Br.	5,120	2 2	2,000	0	0			
Mandvi ,,	59,179	4	10				Mandvi ,,	1,50,155	0 9	2,000	0	0,			
Surat ,,	13,337	13	10				Surat ,,	5,371	4 6						
Baroda ,,	2,812	9	1				Baroda ,,	5,772	6 0						
Ahmedabad ,,	10,856	10	0				Bhavnagar ,,	15,736	0 3						
Bhavnagar ,,	7,286	3	3				Wadhwan Camp	413	11 8						
Wadhwan Camp	454	14	9				WadhwanCty.	1,209	0 4	35,000	0	0			
Lucknow ,,	3,785	0	5				Lucknow,,	6,779	5 6						
Rajkot ,,	12,857	6	4				Rajkot ,,	2,165	2 8						
Junagad ,,	693	6	11				Ahmedabad ,,	2,013	5 4				87,000	0	0
Karachi ,,	16,687	14	4				LOANS.								
Hyderabad ,,	24,720	8	2				Head Office	17,60,213	11 5	1,55,000	0	0			
Sukker ,,	1,735	2	11				Mandvi Brh.	32,240	15 9	nil.			1,55,000	0	0
				6,69,686	14	10	BILLS DISCOUNTED								
FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.							Head Office	12,59,325	0 0	90,000	0	0	90,000	0	0
Head Office	5,30,089	9	8				CASH CREDITS								
Kalbadevi Branch	13,150	0	0				Head Office	2,248	4 6						
Mandvi ,,	300	0	0				FURNITURE	12,425	15 1	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0
Surat ,,	1,32,692	8	4				Amount realised by the Liquidator up to 28-2-1914								
Baroda ,,	36,068	15	6				Total Receipts	3,52,826	0 7						
Ahmedabad ,,	39,250	1	11				Less expenses	29,038	7 6				3,23,787	9	1
Bhavnager ,,	56,165	0	0												
Wadhwan Camp	2,211	4	6												
Wadhwan City ,,	3,910	12	2												
Lucknow ,,	1,19,777	13	3												
Rajkot ,,	79,802	0	10												
Junagad ,,	34,248	2	7												
Karachi ,,	3,19,496	7	9												
Hyderabad ,,	4,35,735	6	2												
Sukker ,,	2,04,806	7	9												
				21,67,704	10	5									
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNT.															
Head Office ,,	25,958	9	7												
Kalbadevi Branch	4,516	9	10												
Mandvi ,,	3,052	6	9												
Surat ,,	10,014	14	0												
Baroda ,,	9,380	12	0												
Ahmedabad ,,	11,715	8	5												
Bhavnager ,,	10,052	14	3												
Wadhwan Camp ,,	439	5	4												
Lucknow ,,	20,348	15	10												
Rajkot ,,	52,315	10	4												
Junagad ,,	76,210	13	11												
Karachi ,,	17,219	12	3												
Hyderabad ,,	22,492	9	5												
Sukker ,,	4,073	7	0												
				2,08,692	4	11									
Broker's Claims Received				12,05,196	7	0									
Contingent Liability Bills Rediscounted with Indian Specie Bank	1,62,850	0	0												
do. Allahabad Bank	1,00,300	0	0	2,63,150	0	0									
Drafts, etc. issued by the Bank				50,882	0	4									
				45,65,312	5	6							6,57,787	9	1

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

THE GATEWAY OF INDIA.

DESIGN REFERRED TO A COMMITTEE.

DANGEROUS THEATRE AND CINEMA SHEDS.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation met yesterday under the presidency of the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy and disposed of a number of items of the April Agenda.

The design of Mr. Wittet for the "Gateway of India" was referred to a Committee, and the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta said the public of Bombay were very grateful to the Governor for the modifications in the designs.

The Corporation also passed important resolutions asking the Commissioner to report whether buildings that had lately been found unsafe, were allowed to be occupied without certificates and whether the precautionary arrangements at the theatres and cinema sheds were sufficient.

The Corporaion first considered a letter from Mr. G. Wittet, Consulting Architect to Government, enclosing plans showing the scheme as now proposed for the commemorative monument at the Apollo Bunder. It is stated that in the proposed design the structure is thrown out beyond the present Bunder at right angles to the communicating roads thereby obtaining deep water at the landing steps at all tides while reclamation is intended to the south or Taj Mahal side of the existing Bunder enlarging the present area for carriages and forming a dignified place backed by a public garden.

The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta moved that the letter be referred to a Committee for consideration in consultation with the Commissioner, and for report.

Sir Pherozeshah, said the public of Bombay were very thankful that some modification had been recommended so far as the designs were concerned. They were entirely dissatisfied with the old designs but, thanks to their present Governor, it was now thought advisable to reconsider the whole matter and new designs had subsequently been made. He (the speaker) thought they should encourage the public to come and see these designs and offer any suggestions that they might wish to make, and he hoped the Commissioner would take some means to inform the public that they were free to come and see the designs. They might not have much to suggest by way of modification. The designs for the monument were worthy of the object for which it was intended.

Mr J. B. Petit seconded the proposition, which was carried.

UNSAFE BUILDINGS.

The Commissioner, in a letter, said:—

"With reference to the Corporation Resolution of 25th September, 1913, enquiring as to the number of the recently constructed big buildings which have become unsafe within a short time of their construction and the causes, thereof, I have the honour to state that the following big buildings became unsafe soon after construction:—

(1) Jain School at Mumbadevi Road.—This building was wholly pulled down, as it had developed cracks throughout. These cracks may be attributed to unequal settlement due to bad foundations and inferior material and workmanship.

(2) Ratan building at Kalbadevi Road.—The north and east external walls and the walls on either side of the middle passage were crushed and cracked. This was due to inferior material and workmanship and unequal settlement of foundations.

(3) The Small Causes Court Building at Princess Street.—In this building cracks were visible principally at the east and west ends. This was due to bad workmanship and the inferior quality of the materials used.

(4) Picket Street, Plot Nos. 30-31.—The south-east corner of the building on this plot developed cracks. This was due to unequal settlement of foundations owing to bad subsoil.

(5) Building at Lalwady erected by Piraji Maloji.—A report in connection with this building has been submitted to the Corporation under this Office No. 30642* of 24th January 1913.

The Porebunder stone now largely used in big buildings is not first class quality and is not capable of safely supporting a superincumbent weight of 12 tons per square foot as allowed under Bye-law No. 21 of the Building Bye-laws. This figure it has been proposed to reduce to 6 tons per square foot in this Office letter No. 15413 of 29th August 1913."

The Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji moved that the letter be recorded. The Commissioner stated that the cracks were caused by unequal settlement due to bad foundations and inferior material. He would like to know whether the Municipal inspectors had inspected the foundations and the material.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said what they really wanted to know was something more than the bare facts given by the Commissioner.

Mr. H. P. Mody moved an amendment that the Commissioner be asked to report as to whether these buildings were allowed to be occupied without an inspection or a certificate, and if so, why so; also whether the Small Causes' Court was allowed to be occupied in spite of the fact that the Improvement Trust had actually refused to give a certificate; and also whether certificates had been issued in the case of the other buildings, and if so, whether it was done after they were satisfied as to the safety of the buildings.

The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta thought this confusion was due to the change of Commissioners, and would not have occurred, if the present Commissioner had heard the debate on the subject on the previous occasion. On that occasion it was clearly said by the Hon. Mr. Orr that in the case of the Small Causes' Court a certificate had been refused by the Improvement Trust. The Commissioner had read the Corporation's resolution in a narrow sense and not touched the real matter at issue. They wanted further information as to how the Small Causes' Court came to be occupied, when it was clearly stated that a certificate had been refused.

The Hon. Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola suggested that the Commissioner should also be asked to report whether these buildings were masonary or frame buildings. After the Sitaram Building disaster the Government thought frame buildings were no good, and imposed certain restrictions as to their height. The Corporation must know whether in the climatic conditions of Bombay frame buildings were not suitable.

The Hon Mr. Manmohandas Ramji withdrew his proposition, and Mr. Mody's amendment was then carried as a substantive proposition.

SET-BACKS.

The Corporation next considered the question of set-backs. The Commissioner in a letter said that since 3rd June, 1896, setbacks had been acquired at a cost of Rs. 2,85,287.

The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta said the Commissioner seemed to think he could take set-backs even if there were no grants in the budget for them. The Commissioner with a light heart said that this was so. This, Sir Pherozeshah said, meant that the Corporation could be saddled with liabilities to any extent that the Commissioner liked to saddle them with. If the Commissioner thought that he could do without the Corporation's consent, he would find that he was mistaken. The rules laid down that no set-backs should be acquired without a grant being made for them. The Commissioner had no power to do such a thing except in enumerated cases. The position taken up by the Commissioner was illegal and unconstitutional. The Commissioner was bound to bring before the Corporation his proposals regarding set-backs for which no grants had been made. This was the only way in which the Corporation could have a control in the matter or set-backs and this was the way in which the constitution of the Corporation had been framed. The Improvement Trust and the Municipal Executive seemed to be running a race to take up all available land on the ground that it would be more costly to do so in the future, and to saddle to whatever extent they liked present and future generations.

THEATRES AND CINEMAS.

Mr. K. K. Kayani moved: "That the Commissioner be requested to report as to (1) the nature of the existing precautionary arrangements for the prevention of an outbreak of fire, for extinguishing or checking its spread, and for minimising the danger to public in the event of an alarm of fire or from any other cause, in the permanent or temporary theatres, play-houses or cinemas in the City, categorically, in such detail as he may deem proper; (2) whether the arrangements so existing, in his opinion, are satisfactory and adequate and, if not, what steps does he propose to take in cases where the provisions so far made are found to be unsatisfactory, defective and likely to endanger public."

Mr. A. M. Tod said he had not been in all the theatres in Bombay, but from his experience of what he had seen in the majority of them he would say that he should be very sorry indeed to be in them if a fire broke out. If a fire broke out, in the majority of the native theatres, there would be a heavy loss of life, owing mainly to the absence of exits of any large size and of fire-proof curtains. The Commissioner of Police had power to enforce the regulations, and if the Municipal Commissioner could successfully move the Commissioner of Police in the matter, it would be greatly to the interests of the public, for he (the speaker) emphatically repeated that there was bound to be a terrible loss of life if a fire broke out in the native theatres.

The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta thought it would be well to ask the Head of the Fire Brigade what he thought of the existing precautionary arrangements in the theatres, and if he was not satisfied with them, what he would like them to do in the matter.

The Hon. Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola said he agreed with Mr. Tod as to the danger to which the public were exposed in the cinema sheds, but he differed from him when he said that the regulations in the matter could not be enforced. He (the speaker) thought that the Improvement Trust, being the landlords of these temporary cinema sheds, could enforce the regulations, and he would cordially support any proposition that Mr. Tod might bring before that body in the matter.

The Commissioner, (Mr. Clayton), said he had no objection to the Corporation being furnished with information in the matter from the Chief of the Fire Brigade as soon as that officer could get away from Colaba. (Laughter).

The motion was carried.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday.

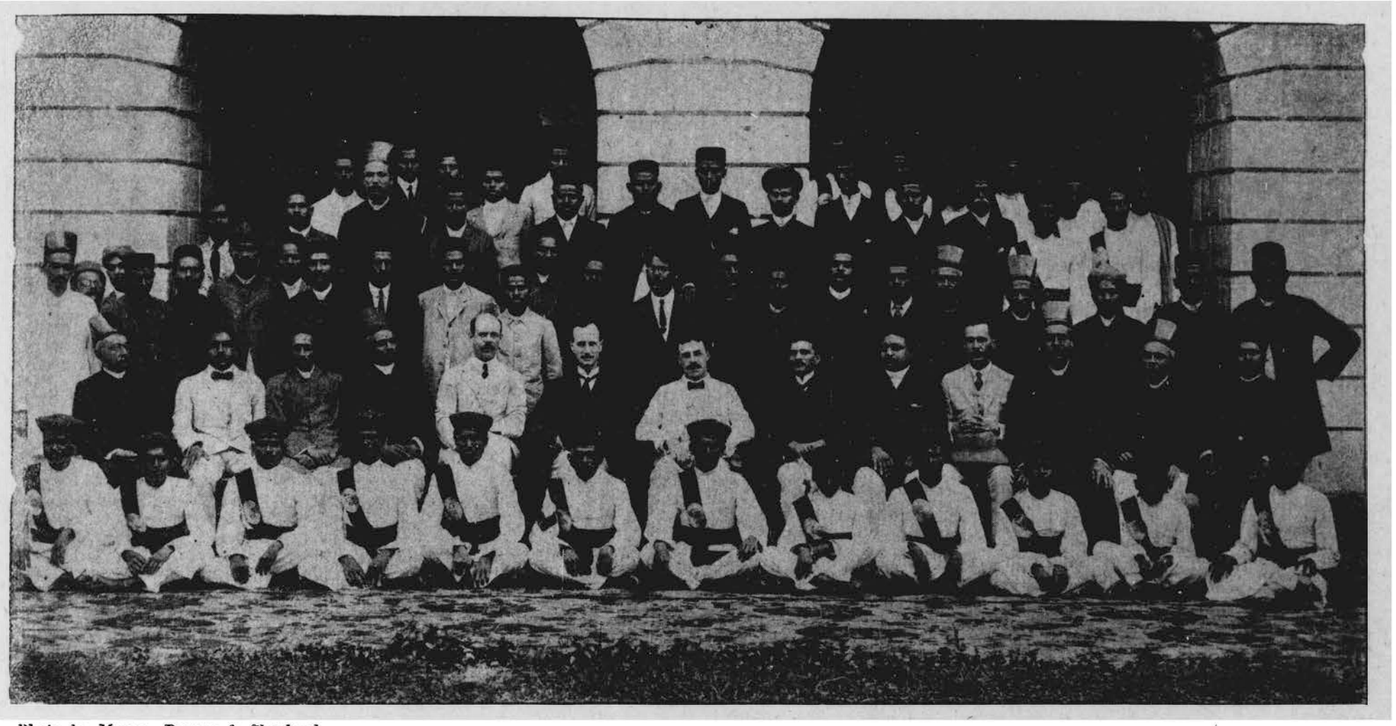

Photo by Messrs. Bourne & Shepherd.

A group taken on the occasion of a farewell entertainment given to Mr. Sale, Collector of Bombay, who proceeds Home on furlough, and to Mr. J. B. Wacha, Deputy Collector of Income-Tax, Bombay, on his transfer to the Panch Mahals.

THE GATE OF INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In June 1911 the Corporation of Bombay at my instance appointed a Committee "to report what works and measures would be required to convert the Apollo Bunder into a worthy Gateway of India in commemoration of Their Majesties' visit to India." Before a report could be made the matter was taken up by Government. When the original proposals came before the Corporation I wrote in a minute of dissent as follows:—

Of course if His Majesty the King Emperor has expressed a wish that the memorial should take the form of a building, that wish must be respected. But if no such wish is expressed I am of opinion that a magnificent arch would be the most appropriate form the memorial should take to symbolize the Gate of India. The Apollo Bunder lends itself to a design for an arch with steps seawards ornamented with appropriate figures.....I think that a portion of the sea ought to be reclaimed.....I think a much grander conception of the Gate of India is necessary than is indicated by the present proposals to spend 8 lacs of rupees. In my opinion nothing less than 15 to 20 lacs will secure a Gate of India, worthy of the occasion, of the City of Bombay and the Indian Empire."

It is very gratifying to find that the amended proposals are a great improvement, but they still fall short of the requirements. In my opinion the arch should be located in a line with the Apollo Bunder road at a point a little further into the sea than that proposed at present. It should be extended to a point which should command a good view of the Docks. The proposed reclamation on the Taj Mahal Hotel side should be extended to this point; but on the opposite side the portion in front of the Yacht Club should also be reclaimed. Instead of straight lines the face of the reclaimed portion should have a graceful curve if possible. A large portion of the Yacht Club premises should be acquired, and the land to the north adjoining this Club should be made available for the Club so that it does not suffer in any way. I should like to remove the building occupied by Green's Restaurant as well.

The architecture of this arch is important. The arch should be massive and imposing conceived in a style that will excite awe.—Yours, etc.,

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

COTTON FIRES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In connection with the mysterious cotton fires I should like to acertain one fact:—What is the amount insured with each Company and how much of this amount is distributed by that Company with other Insurance Companies in the world? This will place before us what is the actual loss sustained by the Insurance Companies in Bombay and enable us to find some clue to these mysterious fires.—Yours, etc.,

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

Matarpaedy, 9th April, 14.

THE EASTER HOLIDAYS.

VISITORS TO THE HEALTH RESORTS

Taking advantage of the long week end which the Good Friday and Easter Monday holiday enable them to spend out of Bombay, quite a large number of people have left the city during the last two days. The bookings up to last night to the various health resorts round about the city were as follows:—

Poona, 38; Matheran, 60; Khandala, 6; Lanaoli, 15; Panchgani, 9; Igatpuri, 4.

SHERWOOD FORESTERS' OFFICERS, LEAVE.

The following officers of the Sherwood Foresters, stationed in Bombay, have been granted privilege leave:—Colonel W. R. Marshall, 1st May, 1914, to 29th, June; Lieut. R. L. Sherbrooke, from 22nd April, 1914, to 20th June; Lieut. M. P. Dilworth from 22nd April, 1914, to 20th June.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

Thursday, 9th April.

The Honourable Mr. T. J. Strangman, LL.B. (Cantab.), Barrister-at-Law, Advocate General, Bombay, is granted leave on Medical Certificate for six months and a half with effect from the 15th April 1914.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise provisionally the appointment of Mr. H. D. Baker as Consul for the United States of America at Bombay, of Signor Alfredo Manzalo as Vice-Consul for Italy at Bombay, and of Dr. F. Heyer as Acting Consul for the Netherlands at Bombay, during the absence of Mons. J. G. Bendien.

The Hon'ble Mr. E. G. Turner, I.C.S., to act as Political Agent, Jawhar, vice Mr. A. H. A. Simcox, I. C. S.

Mr. J. H. E. Tupper, I.C.S., on return to duty, to be Political Agent, Akalkot.

Lieut. L. E. Lang, on return to duty, to be Assistant Political Agent, Palanpur, vice Lieutenant A. W. T. Webb, proceeded on leave.

Lieut. G. P. Murphy to do duty as Assistant Political Agent, Palanpur, as a temporary measure, pending relief and return to Mahi Kantha.

The Governor in Council is plased to appoint Mr. Narayan Sakharam Panse to prosecute or defend, on behalf of His Highness the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, any suits that may arise in connection with the estates of His Highness in the districts of Poona, Ahmednagar, Nasik, Sholapur and Satara.

Kumar Shri Bharatsinhji Raisinhji to do duty as Deputy Superintendent of Police in Sind vice Mr. W. Gilhespy, proceeding on leave.

Mr. Honavar Harischandra to be Deputy Superintendent of Police, Thana, vice Mr. J. B. Samson, proceeding on leave.

Mr. R. R. Boyd on relief, to be District Superintendent of Pilice, Thar and Parkar, vice Mr. P. O'Brien, proceeding on leave.

Mr. F. L. Clifford, on the termination of his special duty, to act as District Superintendent of Police, Thana, pending further orders.

Mr. J. B. Samson, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Thana, is granted privilege leave for three months.

With effect from 24th February 1914, Mr. L. V. Vernon, I.C.S., to be a Third Grade Judge vice Mr. C. R. Roper, I.C.S., retired.

Mr. Shankar Govind Karkar, LL.B., Assistant Secretary to Government, is granted privilege leave for two months and a half, with effect from the 14th April 1914, with permission to prefix to it the Easter holidays.

Mr. T. S. Saldanha, Bar-at-Law, to act as Assistant Secretary to Government.

Mr. W. C. Milne to hold charge of the office of Divisional Forest Officer, Central Thana, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Mr. R. W. Inder.

Major G. K. Walker, C.I.E., F.R.C.V.S., to be Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay Presidency.

Mr. P. N. Chandavarkar, a probationer in the Imperial Customs Service, is transferred from Bombay to Madras with effect from the 27th March 1914.

Mr. Yeshvant Nilkanth Anandkar, Personal Assistant to the Director of Agriculture, is allowed an extension by two months of the furlough granted to him.

Mr. J. A. Madan, I.C.S., to act as Collector of Ratnagiri, in addition to his own duties, from the date of departure on leave of Mr. A. R. Bonus, I.C.S., until the date of arrival of Mr. A. W. G. Chuckerbutty, I.C.S., or pending further orders.

Lt. Col. L. F. Childe, M. D. (Lond.), I.M.S., on return to duty, to resume his appointment of First Physician, J. J. Hospital, and Professor of Medicine and Clinical Medicine and Therapeutics, Grant Medical College, Bombay, and to be Senior Medical Officer, J. J. Hospital, and Principal, Grant Medical College, Bombay.

Captain I. D. Jones, M.D. (Lond.), I.M.S., to continue to act as Second Physician and Registrar, J. J. Hospital, and Professor of Materia Medica, Grant Medical College, Bombay, during the absence on leave of Major E. F. G. Tucker, M.B., B.S., (Lond.), I.M.S.

Major A. R. G. Newton, V.D., 2nd Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteers, is granted six months' leave out of India, with effect from the 3rd April 1914.

Major A. C. Owen, V.D., 1st Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteers is granted six months' leave out of India, with effect from 1st May 1914.

Mr. C. R. Roper, I.C.S., has been permitted to retire from His Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay establishment with effect from the 24th February 1914.

Mr. J. M. Mackay, Assoc. M. Inst. C.E., Assistant Engineer, is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Shikarpur Canals District, vice Mr. E. M. Proes, Assoc. M. Inst. C.E., Executive Engineer.

The Chief Justice has been pleased to grant Mr. R. D. Sethna, Barrister-at-aw, Official Assignee, Bombay, furlough for six months from the 16th day of May 1914 or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of and to appoint Mr. Basil N. Lang, Barrister-at-Law, to act for him during that period or until further order.

PENSION OR PROVIDENT FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

SIR,—The subordinate Government servants ought to be grateful to you for publishing in the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 7th April, the letter of a clerk who suggests that a small commission should be appointed to revise the pay of all Government employees in the subordinate ranks so as to give them living wages in these days of high prices etc. You will be doing them a greater service still if you will kindly allow some space in the columns of your valuable paper for a discussion from the employees' point of view as to the relative merits, as a reward for long and faithful service, of superannuation pension and of a provident fund, bonus and gratuity on the same lines as those enjoyed by the employees of Railways.

I have been for a considerable time of opinion that a provident fund exacty similar to that obtaining on Railways will be far more beneficial to the employees in the lower ranks of Government Service than superannuation pension. The more I think on the subject, the more I am convinced that the advantages of pension as a provision for old age are a myth. It presupposes that a man lives to earn it and not only that but lives long enough to enjoy it. But how many of us do live long enough to enjoy our pensions for say ten years? I may perhaps be faced with statistics showing how many pensioners have lived for more than ten years after retirement, but I would like to have figures relating solely to pensioners who were only clerks during their service. In my own mind I have not the slightest doubt that only a very small percentage of clerks enjoy their pensions for ten years. But what about the others who die in harness or live only for a few years after retirement? Are not the families of these men entitled to the consideration of Government? In a city like Bombay where nature seems arrayed against the poor man with weapons like plague, cholera, small-pox and tuberculosis, the chances of an employee living to the age of 55 are almost nil.

I do not wish to go into this question at any length, my object in writing this letter being only to provoke thought and discussion on this matter and to see if my views met with the approval of those whose interests will be affected by my proposal. The volume of opinion in favour of the suggestion will determine what steps should be taken afterwards. It may be that the substitution of provident fund etc., for pension may not benifit many of us that have already some years of service to their credit, but that should be no reason for any Government servant for not giving this subject the amount of thought that to my mind it deserves.

Yours etc.,

A. GOVERNMENT SERVANT.

Bombay, April 9.

NAGPUR MUNICIPAL OFFICERS ELECTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, April 8.

The municipal election of office-bearers took place this morning in the Macdonald Municiual Town Hall, Nagpur. All the members were present. Mr. G. P. Dick, Standing Counsel, proposed Sir Bepin Krishna Bose, chairman of the meeting.

The election of president and vice-president was unanimous. The Hon. Sir G. M. Chitnavis, K.C.I.E., Member of the Viceroy's Council, was duly re-elected President and Sir Bepin Bose as Vice-President.

FREE LIFE READING TO ALL WHO WRITE AT ONCE.

The well-known London Astrologer, Prof. Roxroy, has once more decided to favour the people of this country with Free Test Readings of their lives from his new address in The Hague, Holland.

Prof. Roxroy's fame is so well-known in this country that he hardly needs in introduction from us. His power to read the lives of people, no matter at what distance they may be, is described as simply marvellous. Even Astrologers of lesser reputation all over the world acknowledge him to be their master, and follow in his footsteps. He tells you what you are capable of, and how you can be successful. He mentions your friends and enemies, and describes the good and bad periods in your life.

His description as to past, present and future events will astonish and help you. All he wants is is your name (written by yourself), your birth date, and sex to guide him in his work. Money not necessary. Mention the name of this paper and get a Trial Reading free.

Herr Paul Stahmann, an experienced Astrologer, of Ober Niewsadern, Germany, says:

"The Horoscope which Professor Roxroy worked out for me is quite according to the truth. It is a very clever and conscientious piece of work. As an Astrcloger myself, I carefully examined his Planetary calculations and indications, and proved that his work in every detail is perfect, and that he is up to date in his science."

Baroness Blanquet, one of the most talented ladies of Paris, says:

"I thank you for my Complete Life Reading, which is really of extraordinary accuracy. I had already consulted several Astrologers, but never before have I been answered with so much truth, or received such complete satisfaction. With sincere pleasure I will recommend you and make your marvellous science known to my friends and acquaintances."

If you want to take advantage of this special offer and obtain a review of your life, simply send your full name and address, the date, month, year, and place of your birth (all clearly written), state whether Mr., Mrs., or Miss, and also copy the following verse in your own handwriting:

"Your advice is useful,
So thousands say,
I wish success and happiness;
Will you show me the way?"

If you wish you may enclose 6 annas (stamps of your own country), to pay postage and clerical work. Do not enclose coins in your letter. Send your letter to ROXROY, Dept. 1,001, No. 24, Groote Market, The Hague, Holland, Postage to Holland ½ annas.

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Modern Dentistry is different to the Dentistry of yesterday. Day by day the public are getting more exacting, wanting better value for their money. What was good enough for them last year is not good enough to-day. Living in India is becoming more and more expensive, and people simply cannot afford to pay the fees they used to. The Dentist who progresses must move with the times; he must satisfy the popular demand. His work must be painless, artistic and lasting, and materials used must be the very best procurable, but at the same time his ***fees must be moderate.***

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BUCHANAN'S

BLACK & WHIT"

AND

'Red Seal"

SCOTCH WHISKIES

SOLD EVERY WHERE

TIRED.

WORN-OUT AND RUN DOWN.

That's what many of us often find ourselves and are so often unable to find the cause. We grow fagged out over the ordinary day's work, listless and lifeless without any reason devoid of energy or ambition nights are passed sleeplessly The appetite grows poor we have no desire for work or even pleasure Then come troubles of the nerves, the head the stomach, the liver, bowels, blood, in fact the system is undermined. This wrecking of the system is appalling—but we are all liable to at any time just the same. Blood and nerve diseases are silent and insidious, they come without warning and do deadly work almost unnoticed. At the very first sign of the small est symptom of such troubles, use that KING OF ALL REMEDIES.

PROF. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS

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When used it has the most soothing and delightful effect on the skin.

A remedy to those suffering from Rash or Hives.

A boon and a blessing in the hot weather for Prickly-heat.

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Tailors and Outfitters

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Branch:-Watson's Hotel

INTRIGUES OF A COUNTESS.

ROMANCE OF A DENTIST IN BERLIN.

HOW SHE HOODWINKED THE EMPEROR FRANCIS

A plain brass-plate inscribed "Hohenau, dentist," outside a flat on the Nuremberger Platz conceals, if the statements of the "dentist" are correct, one of the strangest stories of the feminine political intrigue of Ruritanian romance and final failure that it has been my fortune to come across, writes the Berlin correspondent of the "Daily News." The dentist is Countess Claire von and zu Hohenau, who seems to have been married in London by special licence a year or two ago to Count Wenzel Sternau zu Hohenau. His mother was a Princess Hohenlohe, and therefore a connection of the Princes of Hanau and Waldeck-Pyrmont, and also of the Imperial family.

That a distant connection by marriage of the Hohenzollerns should be doing dental work in Berlin is perhaps not surprising nowadays; but the "Hohenau, dentist," of the brass plate is none other than Claire von Wallenstein, sometime Baroness von Schonberg, the famous "Coalition" beauty, protegee of Austrian archdukes, and especially of Prince Rudolf Liechtenstein, Court Marshal of the Emperor Franz Josef, whose sudden death on the steps of the royal palace will be remembered by students of contemporary Austrian history. Here is the story of Claire von Wallenstein as she told it to me.

Claire von Wallenstein was the daughter of a Hungarian gentleman whose marriage with a handsome Jewess caused him to lose his standing. She grew up into one of the most beautiful girls in the Hapsburg Empire, and married at the age of eighteen Baron von Schonberg, a great Hungarian landowner, and a keen politician. Her dowry was a little matter of about £83,000. Youth, beauty, and wealth soon made the Baroness von Schonberg one of the best-known hostesses in the empire.

LOVE AND POLITICAL INTRIGUE.

Among those who marked her social progress was a solicitor named Polonyi, who had drawn up Claire's wedding settlement, but who was also a fellow politician of Franz Kossuth, the well-known son of the Revolution hero, of Wekerle, and others of the Hungarian group. The object of the Hungarian group at the time (about 1906) was to bring about a reconciliation of their leading members with the Emperor, so that in return for a guarantee of peace in the everlasting struggle the Hungarian Party might gain the concessions especially dear to them.

Baroness von Schonberg was selected by Polonyi to make the peace of the conspirators with Franz Josef. It seems fairly clear from her own account that she was fully aware of the role she had to play, and the two men whom she set out to captivate were (I quote her own expression) "the handsomest Archduke who ever lived" and the Emperor's Court Marshal, Prince Rudolf or Rodolfe zu Liechtenstein.

In a letter which she claims still to possess the Baroness received an offer of marriage from the Prince if she would divorce her husband, and it appears that the Court Marshal was willing to carry out her slightest wishes. Obedient to her promptings, the Prince, aided by the "handsome Archduke," succeeded in effecting a reconciliation between the Emperor and Kossuth, Apponyi, Andrassy, etc. The opponents of the Coalition Party lost their hold, and finally, at an historic meeting at the Hotel Bristol, in Vienna, on April 8, 1906, the "first Coalition Cabinet," which included Kossuth, Wekerle, and Geza Polonyi, was duly formed.

DIED ON THE STEPS OF THE PALACE.

Baroness Claire received the news of the triumph at her house in Budapest. But the triumph was short-lived. The Archduke died shortly afterwards, and a faithless lackey stole from his papers certain compromising documents, which he sold to the leaders of the Opposition, who in turn took them to the Emperor. The Emperor was indignant when he learned of the intrigue. He sent for his Court Marshal, and demanded his resignation. Next day the Viennese papers contained a note stating that the Court Marshal, whose health had long given cause for anxiety, had a stroke shortly after leaving the Cabinet meeting, and died in a few hours. Actually, according to the Countess, he took poison as soon as the door closed behind him, and died on the steps of the palace.

The opponents of the Coalition were now masters of the situation, but they were anxious to obtain possession of the compromising papers which they knew must be in possession of the Baroness. At midnight a friend of the Baroness, the manager of the bank in Budapest where her papers were deposited, brought them to her and warned her that at daybreak the house would be searched by the political police. The Baroness concealed her papers in mattresses and among the springs of a Chesterfield sofa. When the police arrived with a search warrant they found no papers, but a tearful woman who was already apprised of the sentence of banishment against her. At her pitiful request she was allowed to take some furniture with her into exile, and the police themselves arranged for the safe dispatch to Paris of the Chesterfield sofa and the mattresses!

SUNDRY MIGRATIONS.

Baron von Schonberg secured a divorce, whilst Claire tried to restore her shattered nerves at the once famous 6. Rue Poissou, in Paris, and later in the Palais du Soleil at Monaco.

After various adventures Claire went to Switzerland, where she narrowly escaped losing her precious documents through the agency of Austrian spies.

Claire, who retained much of her youthful grace, and had won the prize of beauty at Monte Carlo and the prize of the Concours Hippique at Brussels, now left for an Eastern cruise. On the deck of an English passenger steamer she met and captivated Count Wenzel zu Hohenau, who, in consequence of the political disturbances connected with the Eulenburg camarillas, had been sent first to a sanatorium and then for a long cruise! Claire and the Count were married by special licence in London. Her reception by her German relatives was, perhaps not unnaturally, very chilly.

The Countess is reticent regarding the days which followed her arrival in Germany. There was, however, something resembling a "scene" at Wiesbaden or Baden-Baden, in consequence of which Count Hohenau once more betook himself to a sanatorium, whilst Countess Claire shone for a time at her salon in Wilmersdorf. Then she began to feel once more the difficulty of making ends meet. Her salon was abandoned, and about six weeks ago her identity and her history were concealed beneath the unpromising brass notice "Hohenau, Dentist."

THE UNSEEN UNIVERSE.

SIR OLIVER LODGE ON SPIRITUAL REALITY.

Sir Oliver Lodge lectured on "The Unseen Universe" to the Provincial Assembly of Presbyterian and Unitarian congregations of Lancashire and Cheshire, which met on March 19, in St. George's Hall, Liverpool, says the "Manchester Guardian."

Sir Oliver Lodge spoke of the many aspects of the universe of which our senses do inform us directly, and which we have to get at by inference, deduction, reasoning, or hypothesis, and he proceeded to affirm that difficulty of perception is no argument against reality of existence. Of the greatest things there is, he said, no material evidence, and therefore those who are prepared to believe in the things of which the senses supply evidence will never know of the existence of God. But he went on to show that we are not limited to the range of evidence which appeals to the bodily senses. "We had minds," he said, "we have spirits; we have other channels of communication with the universe. We do not belong solely to the material universe. We belong also to a higher super-sensuous, unseen universe with which we are more akein, after all, than the other. It is in that region of existence that ultimately we shall find ourselves more at home, when we have sloughed this matter that we have with us for seventy or eighty years, and enter into our larger possessions."

A THEORY OF GENIUS.

The strength of materialism, Sir Oliver Lodge said, was in the fact that matter appealed to our senses here and now. All we could do in the material world was to move matter. We did not know how to produce an electric current. All we could do was to put two metals in an acid and connect them by wire, or to get two pieces of matter together and spin them. There were unconscious acts like digestion that we did not manage for ourselves, "and nearly all the important things," Sir Oliver added, "are done in that way—automatically. The object of training is to make actions automatic so that we may liberate our consciousness to do new things. The more cultivated a man, I presume, the more things can go on automatically without his conscious attention. I think that is what happens in cases of genius. The person goes into a brown study. His conscious mind is relieved from the conscious things of life, and his brain is able to get in contact with a higher order of things than ordinarily appeals to the senses. His senses are lulled to sleep, and he gets what is called an inspiration."

Even with our receptive faculties all we perceived was configurations of matter. Speech was a method of communicating ideas through the medium of matter vibrations of the air. A more direct method of mental communication would be more natural, more simple, and might be more effective. "I have reason to believe," he said, 'that such a method goes on though to us with difficulty, because we are so accustomed to the bodily method which, for practical purposes, is the dominant method, but which need not be the dominant method when our minds are enfranchised from this material organism."

Taking the ether as an illustration of the existence of what our senses do not percieve, Sir Oliver gave as a reason for our lack of direct apprehension the fact that the ether is absolutely uniform and perfectly continuous, and he went on to say that what was true of the other might be true of things of more importance. By reason of their uniformity, and their unalterableness, they were not discovered by our senses. There might, therefore, be scepticism, and people might call out for some modification of plan—some miracle,—something to demonstrate the fact that there was guidance, control, and a scheme and plan. "I think," Sir Oliver added, "that the supersensuous universe, though now withdrawn from our bodily ken, is open to our spiritual perceptions all the time, and we need not deal with it as with a future state. It is here and now if ever. The two aspects of the universe, the seen and the unseen, must be co-existent all the time. . . . I cannot imagine a time in the past when there was no existence, or a time in the future when there will be no existence. We are in infinity now just as we shall ever be. We are aware of matter, we are also aware of mind, and some of us are aware of higher things—all real though invisible and intangible; all real and in some sort of way accessible to our mental and spiritual apprehension even now. The realities of existence can be conceived, and they are probably assisting us, stimulating and guiding us in ways of which we are only half conscious and some of us not conscious at all."

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KOREAN CONSPIRACY CASE.

100 PRISONERS ACQUITTED ON APPEAL.

THE CHARGES OF TORTURE.

Reports of the discovery of a formidable conspiracy in Formosa, followew by numerous arrests, hurried executions, and the infliction of heavy sentences, when taken in conjunction with the alleged plot against Governor-General Terauchi in Korea, would seem to show that all is not well with the colonial administration of Japan, writes a correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian." Of the causes leading up to the conspiracy in Formosa nothing need be said here. In Korea very few people except the police and the judiciary have been convinced that any plot existed, either against the Governor-General or Japanese domination.

The arrest of more than a hundred Koreans, almost all preachers, elders of Christian churches, or students in missionary schools, appears to have been due mainly to police nervousness or to the necessity of justifying the extensive system of espionage which exists, and interprets close communion and weekly church meetings as evidence of sedition. The charge brought against 123 Koreans arraigned for public trial more than eighteen months ago was that of complicity in a plot to assassinate the Governor-General. The only evidence produced at the trial were the confessions of the accused made during examination by the police or the procurators. When the accused men were brought into open court for public trial, one after another declared that the "confession" he was said to have made voluntarily was extorted from him by threats or by actual torture. What was even more remarkable was that one man who was originally charged, and who made a "voluntary" confession of complicity in prison for another alleged offence on the day when, according to his confession, he had joined the other caoused in an endeavour to waylay the Governor-General and murder him.

SIX CONVICTIONS AFFIRMED.

At the first trial no less than 106 of the 123 accused were found guilty and sentenced to terms of penal servitude varying from five to ten years. As the result of appeal however all but six of the accused were acquitted on [illegible] of insufficiency of evidence notwithstanding that the confessions, while the conviction of the remainder was confirmed, and it may be mentioned as a remarkable feature of the trial that while the confessions were regarded as inadequate to convict the men responsible for them, they were nevertheless accepted by the Court as evidence sufficient to establish the guilt of the six "ringleaders," more than one of these having steadily resisted the efforts of the police to extract a confession.

These six men—among them Baron Yun, the president of the Korean Young Men's Christian Association, and Mr. Yang Kitak, who was associated with an Englishman for some years in the publication of a newspaper in English and Korean in days before the annexation—are now serving sentences of six years penal servitude on charges that mainly rest on confessions that were rejected by the Appeal Court as insufficient evidence o nwhich to convict the persons who signed them.

How were these confessions obtained? Presistent rumours of ill-treatment began to circulate long before the public opening of the trial of the 123 "conspirators," and representations were made to the highest Japanese authorities in connection with these reports. No attempt was made to investigate these charges, the authorities contenting themselves with a curt denial that torture was possible. Despite the statements made by one accnsed after another that confession had been extracted by torture, no inquiry or investigation was ordered. The Chief Public Procurator briefly dismissed the allegations as "merely commonplace subterfuges," and declared that the charges had no foundation in fact. A police inspector who had charge of the examination of the accused men described the complaints of torture as "all lies." When the prisoners offered to show the Court the marks of the torture inflicted upon them, they were sternly admonished to desist.

After the release of the men whose voluntary confessions were found insufficient to establish their guilt, further investigations were made by foreigners and foreign missionaries in Korea into the charges of torture, as the result of which a definate statement was published to he eflect that, as th result of close questioning and an examination of the bodies of certain discharged prisoners, these investigators were absolutely convinced that the men in question were subjected to torture during the time they were in the hands of the Japanese authorities.

Lieutenant General Akashi, dealing with these charges, which, being responsible for police administration in Korea, he regards as directed against himself, has made a very heated and even abusive reply. In the course of a recent interview he declared that the charges constituted a "gratuitous and devlish calumny on an honourable and responsible official," said they were a "deliberate and cowardly method of blackening the characters of officials placed in a difficult situation," and stigmatised them as "ill-mannered, insulting and impossible charges."

A MISSIONARY'S EVIDENCE.

These provocative remarks of General Akashi have led to the publication by a well-known missionary in Japan of the results of his investigation into the charges of torture that have been made. Mr. J. C. Dunlop, the missionary in qestion, who has lived in Japan, for many years, and has never taken up an attitude of hostility to the Japanese Government or to Japanese officials. He says that he went to Korea at the invitation of missionaries there, and with permission from his home authorities "to assist with his knowledge of the Japanese language and customs brethern in Korea of the same Board assailed by the police administration of Korea." As a result of his investigation he says "The word of honour of a commander of gendarmerie in Chosen may suffice for some people, but it will not satisfy plain men who have heard and seen the things that the writer of this paper and many other competent witnesses have seen and heard." The testimony produced by Mr. Dunlop has been published in the "Japan Advertiser," and is very remarkable. I can only give a brief abstract from it here. In the course of his statement Mr. Dunlop says:—

Take this, for example: A. was taken out on a night in December to a hill back of the police headquarters (in Seoul), stripped absolutely naked, tied to a pine tree, when water with ice in it was thrown over him till he was benumbed and speechless. Again, two balls of snow were rolled up and tied with rope to his body between the shoulders on his naked back and one on his chest; and he was then made to take in his hand a brick and hold it out in front till the snow on his body melted.

"Why did you not drop the brick?" one of us was simple enough to ask.

"They would not let me. If I tried to get relief by tilting my hands either up or down the men on each side would beat me with their fists."

Or for devilish ingenuity take these:—

B. had one whole side of his moustache torn out by the root, being one of those who suffered the particular form of torment in which strings were tied to each side of the moustache and pulled till the hair gave way. The same man was burned in a peculiar way. Black sauce (*shoyu* presumably) was rubbed on his limbs and a red-hot iron was run back and forth through the sauce till the whole mass was sizzling on the flesh. . . .

An old Presbyterian church elder described the "shelf contrivance," of which we found it hard to get a connected idea when hearing of it in the public trials. It was a shelf placed against the wall like a mantel at about four feet from the ground. The victim was forced to stand under it facing outwards, but of course could not stand erect. He was not allowed to sit or crouch. If he sought relief by stretching out his foot in front, it was kicked or beaten back. His head was fitted between two other boards, and spikes stuck through from the outside jabbed his ears or cheeks if he leaned for support to either the right or the left.

In justice to General Akashi, it is probable that he prefers to believe the word of his subordinates to that of the missionaries who have investigated the charges of torture, but it must be remembered that neither the Japanese Government nor the judiciary have made any investigation into these serious charges, though they were made in open court and the prisoners offered in several cases to show the marks of the terrible experience they had endured.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

PAST AND PRESENT.

An exceedingly interesting and informative lecture on "St. Paul's, Past and Present," was delivered on March 16, by Mr. Banister Fletcher, in the theatre of the Victoria and Albert Museum. The lecture was illustrated by a series of beautiful lantern views showing the more important architectural features of the great Reformation Cathedral, and also photographs of sketches of Old St. Paul's, destroyed by the great fire of London in 1666, says the "Daily Telegraph."

Mr. Fletcher began with a reference to the Roman Temple of Diana and the two Christian churches which in succession occupied the site of the present Cathedral. The first building devoted to Christian worship on the site was built and delicated to St. Paul in 597, during the reign of Ethelbert, King of Kent. It was destroyed by fire in the time of William the Conqueror. It was replaced by the Gothic cathedral, which was burned in 1666.

When Christopher Wren was commissioned to rebuild the Cathedral the great architect prepared two designs. The first was rejected, but the second, known as the "Warrant" design, was approved by Charles II, in May, 1675. Wren, however, in changes, and the finished structure differed very widely from the published design. St. Paul's Cathedral was not only a work os supreme architectural genius, but it was also interesting as a combination of the Renaissance style with that of the old Gothic style characteristic of all he pre-Reformation cathedrals in England.

The lecturer pointed out, as a curious coincidence, that the sum raised in 1581 for the renovation and repair of old St. Paul's represented in purchasing power about the same value as the £70,000 now asked for by the present Cathedral authorities, to secure the safety of the existing building. The proposals for repair, however, were put an end to by the burning of the Cathedral. Wren's first design was rejected, mainly owing to the objections of the clergy, who thought it unsuitable, and to the opposition of the Duke of York, who, as a Roman Catholic, wanted a church that would be suitable for the practices of the ancient faith, in the event of England reverting to Catholicism.

Mr. Fletcher proceeded to give a lucid description of the architectural features of the Cathedral, and pointed out the supreme skill with which Wren surmounted the difficulties he encountered in carrying out his great work.

In conclusion, he poinnted out that, although St. Paul's could inside St. Peter's, in Rome, the Reformation Cathedral was still one of the greatest churches in the world. It was further remarkable for the fact it had only one architect and one master-mason, and it was built during the episcopale of one Bishop of London.

A CLUB FOR DIVORCED WOMEN.

A new women's club, the idea of which probably came from America, has just been founded in Paris. Divorce is a necessary qualification for membership. The club, which calls itself the "Club des Delestees," or the Club of the Disencumbered, meets at a monthly dinner at a famous boulevard cafe, for the purpose, according to the statutes, of "confiding past experiences and laughing over them together."

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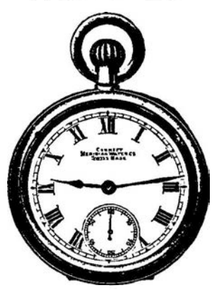

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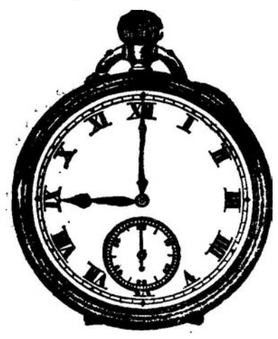

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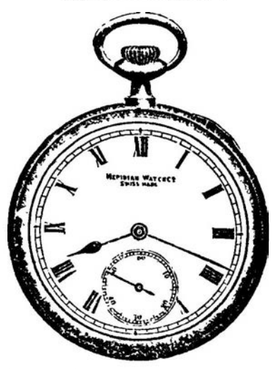

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,, White do. do.	3	0
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Morea, Vin de table, Red	1	6
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Acheos, Imperial dry, vintage, 1884	5	4
Marsala de l'Achaia	1	10
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Vintage of 1900 (one crown)	3	8
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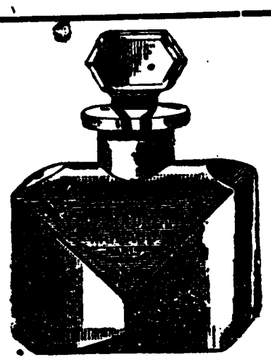

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BOMBAY.

WIFE CUT OFF WITH A SHILLING.

AMUSING STORIES IN A WILL SUIT.

Unusual evidence was forthcoming on March 17 when Sir Samuel Evans resumed the hearing of the suit concerning the £7,700 estate of the late Mr. Daniel Nathaniel Osment, of Harringay, says the "Daily News."

The plaintiffs put forward a will and codicil of March 6, 1913, by which Mr. Osment left his wife, against whom he had instituted divorce proceedings, only one shilling. The defendants, Mrs. Osment (the widow) and Mr. Wm. Osment (a brother), propound a will of August, 1912, under which the widow was to receive £50, Wm. Osment being the residuary legatee. They alleged that in 1913 the testator, owing to chronic alcoholism, was not of sound mind.

Mr. Matthew Jarvis, solicitor, one of the plaintiffs, gave evidence of the making of the will of 1912 and the subsequent documents in 1913. He had known the testator since boyhood.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST WIFE.

When making the will of 1912, did he say anything of what he intended to do with his wife?—Yes, he said he was going to cut her off with a shilling.

Did he give any reasons?—Yes, he said she was living with a man named Mitchell, that Mitchell was wearng his ring and clothes, and that his wife had gone off and taken away all the furniture and taken down his father's likeness and left it upside down on the mantelpiece. He was very upset.

Afterwards did he say anything about the will?—Yes, he asked me if I could keep it locked up. He said his wife had done nothing else but bleed him for money.

The divorce against the wife was in the official list when testator died.

His Lordship: Was any defence put in to the divorce suit?—No, my lord.

At the time the will of August, 1912, was made the testator explained it had been arranged between himself and his brother William that the money left to the last-named was for the "brother Bob's" children. When the will and codicil of March 1913, were executed Mr. Osment was perfectly capable. At the same interview he went into his business affairs. Among the claims against him were some from bookmakers. He had "perfect mania for horse-racing."

HOW A WILL WAS MADE.

When making the 1913 will testator said he felt he could not trust his brother William in regard to the residue for "Bob's children." He said he wished to leave £2,000 to "Sam" (Child), who had been a good friend to him, and £1,000 to witness. Witness remonstrated, but Mr. Osment insisted.

"To him," said Mr. Osment, pointing to one of the clerks named Jackson, "£200. He is not like the other spongers."

When testator declared he would cut his wife off with a shilling witness argued with him, but testator said she might not be his wife in a few days.

A joint account with Mr. Child was opened so that he (testator) could not draw a cheque for betting without somebody knowing. Mr. Osment thought it was a very good idea, remarking, "They get me down there on the racecourse and make me bet, and then I am in honour bound to pay."

Was the testator a man who had taken to drink?—He drank heavily at times. I have never seen him drunk.

£88 FOR TAXI-CABS.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hume Williams, K. C. (for the defendants), witness said he was not aware the deceased suffered from a series of epileptic fits due to alcoholism. He was aware that at the inquest the medical evidence was that he died from heart failure during the epileptic fit of a man subject to chronic alcoholism.

Mr. Williams produced two bills for taxi-cabs, both dated the same month, aounting to £59 and £29. Witness explained that the testator would drive almost every day.

Did not you know that his sole occupation was driving about from public-house to public-house?—I did not know it.

Do you know that between June, 1910, and June, 1911, he had £7,500, of which he spent £5,000?—I did not, but I am not surprised from the bets he made.

Two thousand pounds went in horses which he afterwards sold, and £5,000 besides, and all he had to show for it was alcoholic poisoning?—I did not know it. He spent a good deal on his wife.

A woman he first lived with and then married?—Yes.

As the will stands, you, Child, and Jackson take about half the estate?—We do.

ADVENTURES IN THE COUNTRY.

Mr. Samuel Child, a builder, said that after the will business was done testator said: "Now I am going to have a day out." So they hired a taxi and went to various public-houses.

Mr. Barnard: What did you have to drink?—We had three cups of tea. (Laughter.)

At the New Inn, Waltham Cross, testator said to witness, "You go and look at the pictures." "While I was looking at them," said the witness, "he was walloping down the brandies and sodas." (Laughter.)

Mr. Barnard: Then where did you go?—Just up the lane and broke down. (Laughter.)

Who broke down?—Oh, the cab. (Renewed laughter.)

Mr. Hume Williams: What as the testator's favourite public-house?—Well, one was the Flowerpot, but he had so many. (Laughter.)

Counsel referred to another motor drive. Was that driving from public-house to public-house?—No. We went for a drive of 87 miles and only had two drinks. (Laughter.)

A record?—Yes, and we had three breakdowns. (Laughter.)

The hearing was adjourned.

CHARLOTTE BRONTE.

HER PASSION FOR M. HEGER.

Mr. A. C. Benson delivered a lecture on "Charlotte Bronte" before the Royal Society of Literature, of which he is Professor of English Fiction, on March 18. He said that two writers of the Nineteenth Century, Robert Browning and Charlotte Bronte, did a very definite and wonderful thing. These two writers, above all others emphasised the supreme work of human passion, the relation of man and woman. Browning and Charlotte Bronte showed that it could be a permanent, continuous, dominating emotion, which could glow as purely and sacredly, hour by hour and year by year, as it did in its first fine rapture and abandonment. In 1842, when Charlotte was twenty-six, she and Emily went off to Brussels to a school presided over by M. Heger and his wife, both of whom were depicted in "Villette." It was here that Charlotte's mind really awoke, under the stimulating teaching of M. Heger. They had gone to prepare themselves for school-keeping. They were recalled by their aunt's death; but Charlotte returned to Brussels for a further period. She did so against the advice and wish of her family, yielding to an irresistible desire, and was punished for her wilfulness, as she wrote later, by the entire loss of her peace of mind, a mysterious phrase which had only recently been explained. It was at Brussels that Charlotte Bronte's heart and mind awoke. For M. Heger, there was now no room for doubt, Charlotte Bronte conceived a real and intense passion, with no sensuous fibre—at least not consciously—the sort of hero-worship which boys and young men will give to a great master, like Arnold or Green, or which a cloistered nun will give to a confessor or director. M. Heger was probably not conscious of it; but Madame Heger, no doubt, saw it, and perceived that there was a strong sexuality underlying it, thought it dangerous, and probably, unknown to herself, regarded it with a real jealousy. The whole of this strange little drama was clearly revealed by the infinitely sad and tender letters which Charlotte Bronte afterwards wrote to M. Heger, and which he never answered. On one of the Mss., indeed, was scribbled in pencil the address of a shoe-maker, which showed that he must have carried it about in his pocket. That was a poignant comment enough.

THE URGENCY OF HER EMOTION.

Why he did not answer those pitiful appeals was not clear. He had told Charlotte Bronte that she was to write to his official address and not to his home address, which made it plain that he did not wish Madame Heger to suspect that they were in correspondence. It seemed clear that he felt no particular affection for Charlotte Bronte. Her mind and character had interested him in a professional way, as a curious case; and he probably thought that it was a dangerous bit of sentiment, and that it was the kindest and wisest thing to do to hold no further communication, and to let the feeling die away from inanition. Yet the mind exercised itself in vain as to why he could not have written her a few kindly words in reply to those beautiful letters so repressed, so modest, and yet so despairing and so appealing. Probably he was bothered and nervous, did not like to explain, thought it might lead to complications, and hardly dared to recognise the unmistakable urgency of her emotion. This devotion took Charlotte Bronte back again to Brussels. It was the only time in her life, he thought, where she yielded to a conscious weakness. He did not imagine for an instant that she had any idea what her emotion really meant, or thought that it was anything but an intellectual adoration. But the desire to see and be with Heger proved irresistible—she could not live without him; and she came back in deeper misery than ever, to wrestle day by day with an overpowering ecstasy of affection, which cost her all her serenity of mind, and indeed seemed to have deeply wounded her own self-respect. But the experience set her spirit free; it was not only that it fortified and hardened her intelligence; her work after that date had the toughness and the relentless clearness of art—but it revealed to her the depth and strength of passion, to live as she then lived in daily contact with a strong and finely tempered masculine mind, and in hourly touch with one infinitely desired, admired, and glorified.

BUSINESS MEN OF TO-DAY.

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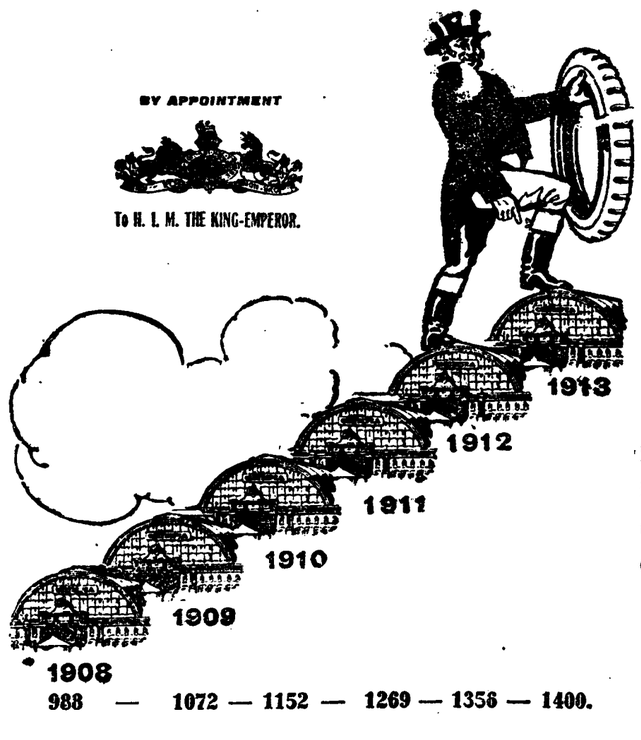

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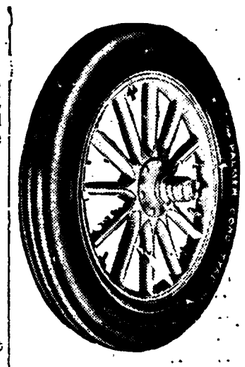

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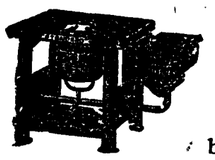

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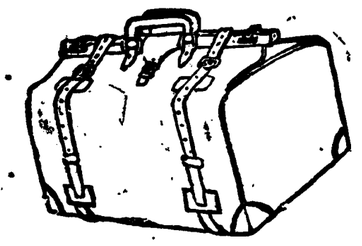

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